The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Serenade to the President and Cabinet.

Brief Responses by Mr. Johnson, Mr. Welles, and Others.

Speeches by Secretaries McCulloch and Stanton.

The Reconstruction Debate in the Senate.

Mr. Howard Speaks on Behalf of the Committee.

He is Opposed to Disfranchising the South.

Substitutes Offered by Senators Wade, Wilson and Clark.

The Freedmen's Bureau and Tax Bills Discussed in the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 23.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET SERENADED.

At the appointed hour for the serenade to the President and Cabinet to commence, about a thousand persons had congregated in front of the White House. After the Marine Band had played a few pieces, Mr. JOHNSON appeared and made a very brief speech, and the crowd then repaired to the several residences of the members of the Cabinet, each of whom, save Messrs. SEWARD, HARLAN and SPEED, responded to the call for a speech. Mr. WELLES simply thanked the company for the compliment, as did Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD, in behalf of his father, now absent. Mr. MCCULLOCH and Gov. DENNISON made brief, pertinent and comprehensive speeches, and Mr. STANTON read a lengthy, written speech, which occupied about forty minutes in its delivery. The speeches were generally warmly applauded, and especially that of Mr. MCCULLOCH, whose frank, manly, outspoken sentiments with regard to the tinkers of the Constitution were applauded roundly. When the crowd assembled in front of Mr. SPEED'S residence, and after a tune had been played by the band, the information came that Mr. SPEED was out spending the evening at the Metropolitan Club Rooms. The company, disappointed, left, and notwithstanding it was understood that Mr. HARLAN had, in a letter, declined the compliment of a serenade, the party halted in front of his residence, where the band played two pieces, and the crowd dispersed.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In appearing before you this evening, it is simply for the purpose of tendering to you my thanks, my sincere thanks, for this demonstration, and for the approbation which you have manifested on this occasion and on many occasions before. Such approbation is peculiarly gratifying and encouraging to me under existing circumstances. All that will be necessary is to persist in the support and maintenance of correct principles, and the day is not distant when the American people will satisfy you that the good work you have commenced is right, as it will so prove in the end. [Cheers.] I repeat my thanks for your approbation of my conduct as a public man and public servant.

The President then retired amid hearty applause.

MR. FREDERICK SEWARD'S REMARKS.

The party next proceeded to the residence of the Secretary of State. In the absence of Mr. SEWARD, the compliment was acknowledged by Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD, who said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In behalf of the Secretary of State, I thank you sincerely for this manifestation of your kindness. I regret that he is not here to-night. for I am sure that it would give him pleasure to witness and share in your demonstration of patriotic feeling and fidelity to the Union, and of appreciation of the wise and earnest efforts of the President for its restoration. [Cheers.]

SECRETARY WELLES' REMARKS.

The Secretary of the Navy was next called upon. In acknowledgment of the compliment, Mr. WELLES said:

I thank you, gentlemen, for this compliment, which, I suppose, is to the Administration and its policy, which we one and all approve. [Cheers.] You need not expect any remarks from me, for I do not intend to make any. You are one and all for the Union, I suppose, and for the establishment of the rights of the States. [Cheers.] These are my views. [Cheers.]

The Secretary of War was next called upon, the band playing "Rally 'Round the Flag," "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," and other airs.

SECRETARY STANTON'S SPEECH.

Secretary STANTON said:

GENTLEMEN: On the afternoon of Thursday, the 17th of this month, I received a note from the Secretary of the National Union Johnson Club, telling me it was the design of the association to serenade the President and his Cabinet, and that I would be called upon at my residence. Immediately on receipt of this note, reply was sent to the Secretary, expressing my thanks for the compliment and declining the honor of the serenade. A similar compliment by the patriotic association of the Soldiers' and Sailors' League had previously been declined. Two reasons induced my action. The last time a public speech was made from this spot, in answer to a serenade, was the night of Friday, the 14th day of April, 1865. At that moment, when we were rejoicing over the downfall of the rebellion, one of its instruments was murdering Mr. LINCOLN. You will not think it strange that a complimentary occasion fraught with such associations should not be coveted. Besides as the head of a department, my public duties have been simply executive, and it has always been my aim to avoid touching upon duties devolved upon others, and to avoid mischief by premature discussion of matters entrusted to the legislative branch of the Government, and under its consideration. But the call of this evening relieves me from any imputation of intruding my opinions upon you. I shall, therefore, declare them briefly and plainly; and to the end that they may be neither accidentally misunderstood nor willfully misrepresented, what it is my purpose to say on this occasion has been written. After four years of war the authority of the Federal Government was established throughout the whole territory of the United States, as a sacrifice of over 300,000 loyal soldiers, and of more than 1,000,000 wounded. Nearly every household in eighteen loyal States is mourning its loved one slain by rebels. A tax which may last for generations is laid upon the food and raiment and necessities of every family; and in the price of their daily bread the twenty millions of inhabitants of the loyal States feel and will long continue to feel what it cost to uphold their Government against rebellion. The office of President devolved upon Mr. JOHNSON at the death of Mr. LINCOLN, on the 15th day of April, 1865. Thirteen days before that time Richmond, the seat of the rebel Government, had been captured; and six days later the rebel Commander-in-Chief, ROBERT E. LEE, routed and vanquished, surrendered his army as prisoners-of-war to Gen. GRANT, and the forces under his command. By these rapidly succeeding events the rebel Government was overthrown, its strength and hope exhausted, and in every State its armed forces and official authorities gave themselves up as prisoners of war. The President's annual message to the present Congress, thus clearly states the condition of the country, and the question thereby imposed upon him. I found the States suffering from the effects of a civil war. Resistance to the General Government appeared to have exhausted itself. The United States had recovered possession of their forts and arsenals, and their armies were in the occupation of every State which had attempted to secede. Whether the territory within the limits of those States should be held as conquered territory, under military authority, emanating from the President, as the head of the army, was the first question that presented itself for discussion.

After stating the objections to the continuance of merely military rule, the alternative course chosen by him and supported by his Cabinet is thus clearly set forth:

Provisional Governors have been appointed for the States, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled and representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time the Courts of the United States as far as could be done have been re-opened, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency. The blockade has been removed and the Custom-houses reëstablished in ports of entry, so that the revenue of the United States may be collected. The Post-office Department renewed its useful activity, and the General Government is thereby enabled to communicate promptly with its officers and agents. The Courts bring security to persons and property. The opening of the ports invites the restoration of industry and commerce. The Post-office renews the facilities of social intercourse and of business.

No one better than Mr. JOHNSON understood the solemn duty imposed upon the National Executive to maintain the National authority, vindicated at so great a sacrifice, and the obligation not to suffer the just fruits of so fierce a struggle and so many battle-field victories, to slip away, or burn to ashes. In many speeches to delegations from loyal States, in despatches to Provisional Governors acting under his authority, and in declarations made to the public for their information, there was no disguise of his purpose to secure peace and tranquillity of the country on just and sure foundations. These measures received the cordial support of every member of the Cabinet, and were approved by the sentiments declared by Conventions in nearly all of the States. One point of difference presented itself; namely, the basis of representation. By some it was thought just and expedient that the right of suffrage in the rebel States should be accorded in some form to the colored inhabitants of those States, either as a universal rule, or to those qualified by education, or by actual service as soldiers, who ventured life for their Government. My own mind inclined to this view, but after calm and full discussion, my judgment yielded to the adverse arguments resting upon the practical difficulties to be encountered in such a measure and to the President's conviction that to prescribe the rule of suffrage was not within the legitimate scope of his power. The plan of organization embodied in the proclamation to the people of North Carolina, and the instructions to the Provisional Governor of that State, exhibit the system and principles presented by the President for the substitution of civil authority in the place of universal military rule in the insurrectionary States. In this plan two things presented by the proclamation, and the President's instructions are worthy of special notice. First, that the organizing power is specifically and absolutely restricted to the people "who are loyal to the United States and no others." This is in accordance with the views often declared by Mr. JOHNSON from the commencement of the rebellion, and under the most impressive circumstances. Secondly, the choice of delegates was not only limited to loyal people and no others, but constitutional guarantees were required in respect to the emancipation of slaves and the repudiation of the debt. A sound reason for such guarantees in respect to Slavery is stated by the President in his message, namely: The necessity of the evidence of sincerity in the future maintenance of the Union. These views, expressed by the President in his message, received and continued to receive my cordial acquiescence and support. Who are loyal people is a question that ought not to be difficult of decision. After full explanation of the steps taken by him to restore the constitutional relations of the States, the President, in his annual message, proceeds to state, with equal distinctness what remains to be done and to whom the authority and duty of doing it belongs, in the following words: "The amendment to the Constitution being adopted, it would remain for the States whose powers have been so long in abeyance to resume their places in the two branches of the national Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration." Here it is for you, fellow-citizens of the Senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge each of you for yourselves of the elections, relations and qualifications of your own members. Whoever doubts that the authority and duty of judging for itself of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members belongs to each House of Congress, may have his doubt removed by the Federal Constitution, which declares in the fifth section of the first article that each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.

In thus distinctly recognizing the constitutional right of each House of Congress to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, the President has conformed to the plain letter of the Constitution, it being the function of each House to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. The obligation is implied of taking testimony, weighing evidence and deciding the question of membership. What testimony has been taken, or what evidence has been presented on the question to either branch of Congress, or what judgment is to be given is not known to me; nor have I the right of inquiring. Besides the steps taken by the Executive to restore the constitutional relations of the States, his annual message called the attention of Congress to the necessity of ensuring the security of the freedmen, reminding Congress that while he had no doubt that the General Government could not extend the elective franchise, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property, their right to labor and their right to claim the just fruits of their labor; and, observing further, that the country is in need of labor, and the freedmen are in need of employment, culture and protection.

In connection with this subject the President further remarks: "Slavery was essentially a monopoly of labor, and, as such, locked the States where it prevailed against the incoming of free industry; where labor was the property of the capitalist the white man was excluded from employment or had but the second-best chance of finding it, and the foreign emigrant turned away from the region where his condition would be so precarious. With the destruction of the monopoly free labor will hasten from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing various and immeasurable resources, which have hitherto lain dormant. The eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberant fertility, a climate friendly to long life, and can sustain a denser population than is found as yet in any part of our country, and the future influx of population to them will be mainly from the North or from the most cultivated nations in Europe. These views of the President in relation to the freedmen received and continue to receive my hearty concurrence. They have guided the action of the War Department, and were substantially advocated in its annual report. In what I believe an honest desire to conform to them, a bill was passed by Congress regulating the Freedmen's Bureau, but the provisions of the bill did not meet the President's approval, because he believed the powers conferred upon him, and upon the agents to be appointed by him, to be unwise and unconstitutional. Concurring in the object of the bill, and regarding the power as temporary and safe in his hands, I advised its approval. But having been returned to Congress with the President's objections, and having failed the needful support, it is no longer living measure, nor the subject of debate or of difference of opinion.

Another Congressional measure, called the Civil Rights Bill, has been the subject of conflict. That bill, now a law, has for its object the security of civil rights in the insurrectionary States. It was well observed by the President, in his annual Message, "that peaceful emigration to and from that portion of the country (the Southern States) is one of the best means that can be thought of for the restoration of harmony." Its possible interference with such emigration was one of the chief objections to military rule, and by some it is thought that the influence of class legislation in favor of the slaveholding monopoly heretofore existing in the Southern States, would still be strongly exerted to prevent peaceful emigration into those States, and would exclude the laboring population of the North from that soil of unbounded fertility and friendly climate, that productive region embracing the eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico, and that hence civil rights in these States should be vigilantly protected by Federal laws and Federal tribunals. Although the measures enacted by Congress for this purpose failed the receive the Executive sanction, yet having been adhered to by a two-thirds vote in each House, they have now passed to the statute book and ceased to be the subject of debate. Another measure or series of measures of prime importance now pending before Congress merits a brief remark, namely: The plan of restoration, or reconstruction, as it is sometimes called. To the plan reported by the Joint Committee, I have not been able to give my assent. It contemplates an amendment to the Federal Constitution. The third section of the proposed article being in these terms:

SEC. 3. Until the 4th day of July, in the year 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for Representatives in Congress and for Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

It is urged by the advocates of this plan that this third section is the vital one, without which the others are of no value. Its exclusive action will no doubt commend it to the feelings of many as a wise and just provision. But I am unable so to regard it; because for four years it binds Congress to exclude from voting for Representatives or Presidential Electors all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort. No matter what may be the condition of the country, nor what proofs of present and future loyalty may be given, an absolute bar is to be erected for four years against a large class of persons. Change of circumstances and condition often works rapid change in party and political sentiments, and nowhere with more marked result than in the South. It is believed that elements of change are now at work there, stimulating on one side to loyalty, and tending on the other to confirmed hostile feeling. In my judgment every proper inducement to Union should be fostered and cherished and for Congress to limit its own power by constitutional amendment for the period of four years might be deplorable in its results. To those who differ I accord the same honesty and, perhaps, greater wisdom than I can claim for myself. As the proposed plan now stands, I am unable to perceive the necessity, justice or wisdom of the measure. But having no place nor voice in the body before which the measure is pending, I disclaim any purpose to interfere beyond the expression of my own opinion. Having thus declared my views, as they have heretofore been declared to those who had a right to know them, on the material questions that have lately arisen or are now pending, I trust that your purpose on this occasion is answered; and I shall be glad if their expression may have any beneficial influence in questions, the right disposition whereof is a matter of solicitude to every patriotic man and is deeply important to the peace and tranquility of the country. Recognizing the constitutional power of all the coördinate branches of the government—the legislative, judicial and executive, and entertaining for each the respect which is due from every loyal citizen, they are entitled to and shall receive according to my best judgment the support which is required by the Constitution, which, after unexampled conflict, has been upheld and sanctified by divine favor, and through the sacrifice of so much blood and treasure.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S SPEECH.

The Secretary of the Treasury was next called on, Mr. MCCULLOCH said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—You are aware that I am not in the habit of making speeches, and I take it for granted, therefore, that in making this call upon me you intended only to pay me a passing compliment and not to elicit from me any extended remarks. I shall not disappoint you. I shall not be so ungrateful for your kindness as to inflict upon you a speech. My position, gentlemen, in reference to the issue which are now engaging the public attention, is, I fear not, I apprehend, misunderstood by you. [Cheers.] I took occasion last Fall among my old friends in Indiana to define my position, and since that time have seen no occasion to change, much less to abandon it. [Applause.] I will say, therefore, as I suppose I must say something on this occasion, that the general policy of the President in reference to the Southern States and the people recently in arms against the Federal Government, has commended itself to my deliberate judgment. [Cheers.] And although it has been violently and in some instances vindictively assailed, I have an abiding conviction that it will be approved by the people when they shall be allowed to pass judgment upon it at the ballot-box. [Loud cheers.] This plan is fairly stated in the platform of the Club which many of you represent. I need not say, therefore, in regard to that platform, any more than I subscribe to all its doctrines fully and without reserve. [Cheers.] I suppose, gentlemen, that none of us expected that at the close of this great war, in which much bad blood had been excited, and more good blood had been shed, we should have bright skies and calm seas. I take it for granted that most of us expected that at the close of this war there would be passion and pique, and perhaps violence, which it would take time to bring into proper subjugation to the laws. But, happily, this has not been so. I believe that the people of the United States would be prepared for whatever might come up. We anticipated that at the close of this war great questions would come up for settlement, the discussion of which would be likely to agitate this country—to shake it, perhaps, from centre to circumference. But we knew, also, that the people had not been wanting in any previous emergency, and we had confidence that they would be prepared to cope with and settle satisfactorily any questions that might be presented in the future. [Applause.] That faith is strong with us now—is strong with us to-night. We have faith in the people, and faith in that good Providence, which, having led this nation through the Red Sea of battle, is not likely to desert it now that the dreadful passage has been accomplished. The President of the United States, gentlemen, stands before the country in no doubtful attitude. His voice gave utterance to no uncertain language when it denounced treason at the outbreak of the rebellion in the Senate of the United States. [Cheers.] He showed no faltering fidelity when, counting everything else as of no value, as mere dust in the balance in comparison with the Union and Constitution, he went before the people to fight treason and secession in the strongholds and peril his life and the lives of his family. [Cheers.] His policy is straightforward, intelligible, practical. If a better policy can be presented, one more in consonance with the principles of the Government, better calculated to preserve the supremacy of the Federal authority, while it trenches not on the reserved and legitimate rights of the States; more just, more humane, more fitted to bind the people of this great country in a common brotherhood, at the same time that it places just condemnation on treason and vindicates the majesty of the law; if such a policy can be presented, there is no man in the United States who will more willingly embrace it than ANDREW JOHNSON, [hearty cheers,] but until that better policy be presented he must be true to himself, false to his record, and must in fact cease to be ANDREW JOHNSON if he does not adhere to his policy and sink or swim with it. [Cheers.] It is pretty good evidence after all, gentlemen, of the correctness of his policy, that Congress after having been in session nearly six long, weary months, has been unable to present one which they can agree upon as a substitute. [Cheers and laughter.] It was once said, I think, by JOHN RANDOLPH, that of all tinkers the Constitution tinkers were the most to be deprecated. [Cheers.] If the old man could rise from his grave who would not say to the present Congress in which every third man is a Constitution tinker. [Cheers and laughter.] But they are not wise enough to amend that grand old instrument—the work of our fathers—of the founders of the republic, the glory of the United States and the Constitution of the world. [Cheers.] My fellow-citizens: There is but one proposition that has been presented which stands even the ghost of a chance of acceptance by the people of the North, and that is the proposition basing representation on votes. And whose fault is it that that is not a part of the Constitution to-day? Why was it not submitted with the amendment abolishing Slavery? Whose fault was that? [Voices—"The Copperheads!" Other voices—"THAD. STEVENS."] Was it the fault of ANDREW JOHNSON? [Shouts of "The fault of Congress! THAD. STEVENS!" and other cries for THAD. STEVENS.] If the course which the President was pursuing was obnoxious to the charges made against it in the recess of Congress? How happened it that these Jupiters Tonans of Congress were as silent as though they had been dumb? Those were those duty it was to stand in the impetus of the Constitution and alarm the people of the approaching danger. Why did they not denounce that policy and demand of the President of the United States a convention of Congress? No such demand was made; no such denunciation was then heard. We did hear a voice from Pennsylvania, I believe, and perhaps a response from Massachusetts, [laughter,] but the people were silent. The Press was silent, if not approving.

Fellow-citizens, I did not intend speaking so much. [Voices, "Go on."] I have only this to say: I have desired and hoped for the continuation of this great Union Party, with which I have ever been identified; [cheers;] but if its leaders can present nothing better than the programme of the Committee, I am greatly apprehensive that its days will be numbered. I trust, fellow-citizens, that this will not be the case; that it will discard its hostility, and its attempt to continue alienation between the two sections of the country, and that it will embrace these principles, which look to harmony, to restoration and to peace. If it should do this, it will still continue to be the great and controlling Party of the country, and cover itself with imperishable glory. If it does not its days are numbered, and the epitaph that will be written it will be: It knew how to prosecute the war to a successful close, but lacked the wisdom to avail itself of the benefits of victory. [Applause and three cheers for Secretary MCCULLOCH.]

MR. DENNISON'S REMARKS.

The serenading party next proceeded to the residence of Postmaster-General DENNISON, who, after repeated calls, appeared and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am not the less grateful to you for this call because of its being made on me in my official capacity, and as a member of the Cabinet. And I am admonished by this fact, as well as the lateness of the hour, not to discuss many topics of public interest on which, under other circumstances, I might be glad to express my views. I may say, however, that we have much reason to felicitate ourselves on the general condition of the country in view of the perils through which we have so recently passed, and to congratulate ourselves on the promising future that awaits us. It is true that the restoration of the Southern States to all their constitutional relations to the General Government is not yet accomplished, so far as that duty or that consummation has devolved on the executive branch of the Government, it has been freely performed. [Applause.] I cannot now recall a failure in this regard. With all these things you are familiar, and the country knows what has been done, and what is doing. The close of the war brought with it the necessity of reëstablishing the Federal authority in the insurgent States as rapidly as possible, and connected with it the duty of encouraging the reorganization of local Governments in each of the States. To this subject, my fellow-citizens, the attention of the President and the Cabinet was early directed, with what success I need not point out to you. I think I venture not too soon in saying that history furnishes no parallel to such success. The Federal authority has been established, recognized and obeyed in every State south of Mason and Dixon's line. [Applause.] The local Governments in those States have been reformed substantially on the old model, changed only by the resulting from the abolition of slavery, and are now being peaceably administered. Doubtless there are provisions in the Constitution of some of these States, as there are in the laws enacted by some of their Legislatures, that are not in accordance with the views of the moral and liberty-loving citizens of the nation; but we cannot necessarily doubt that these will give place to better provisions and better laws under the influence of the Federal Government and their own material necessities. But one thing remains, my fellow citizens to complete the work of restoration and to clothe the Southern States with all their constitutional privileges, and that is their representation in Congress. [Applause.] Upon this, with the loyal millions of the country, I trust, deeply regret that there is any difference between the President and our friends in Congress. But you will have observed that this difference is not as to whether we shall represent the Southern States. Their loyalty is to be tested by the taking of the oath prescribed by the Constitution and the laws required alike by the President and Congress for every Senator and Representative from every State North and South. The difference, then, is not as to who, but as to when, these States shall be represented. The whole theory of the Executive programme for the restoration of the Southern States looks to the early admission of loyal Senators and Representatives from those States, [applause,] while the Congressional programme, as far as it has been developed, looks to delay conditioned on the adoption of certain amendments to the Constitution. Now, my friends, we must not overlook the fact that if these differences be not adjusted, it may lead, and it will lead, in all probability, to unfortunate results, not only to the Southern States, but to all the country, and, may I not add, to the Union party, in whose interest, I learn, your association has been organized. I need not tell you or those who intimately know me that it is on the continued ascendancy of the Union party that I rely for the peace and prosperity of the country. [Applause.] I need not tell you that it was that party that, in the field and at the ballot-box, saved the Nation from the assaults of armed rebellion. [Applause.] I will only add that party founded on the principles of the Baltimore platform that I look to establish indistructibly on the basis of justice and constitutional equality, the rights of all the States of our common country. [Applause.] Let me refer one moment to the difference between the President and Congress. I want to deal frankly with you when I say that I do not believe that these differences are irreconcilable. I do not believe that there is any cause of separation between the President and the majority in Congress. [Applause.] Nay, if I am not greatly at fault, time and discussion are bringing the President and Congress rapidly together on the basis of common platforms of action. [Applause.] Certain it is they are not as wide apart as at the opening of Congress; the prominent Senators and Representatives argued that the insurgent States by the act of rebellion had committed suicide, and should be treated as conquered provinces or Territories. Then it was argued by some distinguished Congressmen that the public safety imperatively demanded that this condition should be imposed upon them all; but these propositions are not now argued in Congress, and I do not think that in the future we shall hear them debated. I see in this fact a steady and encouraging advance toward practical adjustment; and may we not reasonably hope their concessions were made to the end of securing reconciliation satisfactory and full, that shall be alike consistent with the dignity and patriotism both of the Executive and of Congress. Every consideration of patriotism and wisdom favors such a result. The work of restoration calls for every conservation authorized by the Constitution. I will not doubt that this concession will be made, and the results of the war by which the nation was preserved will be secured and perpetuated on the basis of peace and concord between the people of all sections of our country. I have said much more than I expected, and return my thanks again for the friendly call, and now bid you a very good night.

The band played another tune, and the Postmaster-General was cheered on retiring.

The party next proceeded to the residence of Attorney-General SPEED, but that gentleman, although called for, did not make his appearance. Several persons said he was not at home, but at the Club Room.

The band afterward played a tune before the residence of Secretary HARLAN. He also failed to appear, Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, who was a prominent actor in the serenading demonstration, mounting the steps, said Mr. Harlan had written a letter to the Club which would to-night be read at the club-room.

Thus ended the proceedings attendant on the serenade.

The letter of Secretary HARLAN is as follows.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, May 23.

SIR: Several days since I received a note signed by you as President of the National Union Club, informing me of their intention to serenade the President and his Cabinet officers on an evening which you then named, and a note from the Secretary of this organization, announcing the postponement on account of the inclemency of the weather. I have to-day received a third note, signed by the Corresponding Secretary, informing me that the serenade will be tendered this evening, at 8 o'clock.

After tendering to you and the club my thanks for the compliment of including me in the number to be thus honored, I regret to be compelled to add that my engagements render it impracticable for me to be present. This circumstance gives me less pain, as I am not conscious of having done anything which entitles me personally to the honor of such an ovation. And if this proposed call is intended, as the newspapers assert, to furnish the officials connected with the Executive Department of the government an opportunity to announce their opinions on the subjects, I am inclined to think it a pardonable egotism for me to suppose that my opinions are fully known to all who may consider them of sufficient consequence to merit a passing notice, as I frankly proclaimed them on the floor of the Senate and from the rostrum for ten consecutive years next preceding the commencement of my services as Secretary of the Interior; and have not at any time since, when occasion required it, failed to express my views with equal candor. As my political affiliations in the past have not been doubtful, I do not intend that they shall be so in the future. I have been four times selected to a seat in the United States Senate by the Legislature of Iowa as a represen ative of the Rubican Union party; and as a member of that political organization, I was appointed to the office I now hold. To betray the confidence thus reposed in me would be a manifestation of ingratitude no less glaringly dishonorable than I am sure no intelligent member of your organization expects it; nor can it be expected that I will do or say anything which would in my opinion and to divide or demoralise the great Union organization until the purposes of its creation shall have been fully accomplished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. HARLAN.

To Hon. A. W. RANDALL, President National Union Club, Washington, D. C.

The following is Attorney-General SPEED'S letter:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 23, 1866.

Dr. J. B. Ferguson, Corresponding Secretary National Union Club:

SIR: Late yesterday afternoon I received your note that I would be serenaded this evening at 8 o'clock. As you have seen fit to notify me of this intended compliment, I presume that an address will be expected. It is right therefore that I should say beforehand that the shortness of the time and pressing engagements will not permit me to prepare a fitting address, and I most respectfully state that I must be excused from speaking on this occasion. Your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED.

PARDONS.

Orders for the issue of pardons to the following-named individuals, charged with treason, were authorized by the President to-day: J. C. Ireland, J. Y. Calconay, A. W. Doyle, J. Beazley, J. D. Owen, J. H. Thomas, D. J. Thompson, George Doyle, William Sullivan, J. H. Thomas, W. B. Crabb, T. L. Cardwell, B. M. Kenzie and J. N. White, of Kentucky, and W. J. Greene, of North Carolina.

RESIGNATION OF A TREASURY AGENT.

N. P. MILLEN, General Treasury Agent, has resigned that position. The business which had been under his supervision having terminated, there has been no appointment of a successor.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOX.

Capt. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, left here this morning for New-York, where he will spend a few days, and then go to Boston, and there embark about the 1st of June upon the monitor vessel for Europe.

ERRONEOUS REPORT.

The statement that Judge HUGHES has been appointed to succeed Mr. MILLEN as Supervising Agent of the Treasury Department is without foundation. Judge HUGHES does not seek office of any kind, and if he did he would scarcely be induced to leave a lucrative legal practice to accept an office so insignificant comparatively as the one above named.

OFFICIAL MEXICAN NEWS.

Minister ROMERO has official intelligence from El Paso up to the 27th ult. Gen. GARCIA MORALES sent to the Secretary of War his official report of the victory obtained on the 6th over the French at Magdalena, State of Sonora. Gen. RIVERA routed a French force in the State of Zacatecas. Gen. CORDOVA had sent his official report of a victory over the French in Sinaloa. The French burned down the town of Atonilcoun, in the State of Costalla.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day in Executive session confirmed the following nominations: ELISHA FOOTE, of New-York, and SAMUEL C. FESSENDEN, of Maine, to be Examiners-in-Chief of the Patent Office; JOSEPH G. PATTEN, Postmaster at Hudson; and EZRA FARRINGTON, Postmaster at Newburgh, New York; JOHN A. GOODWIN, Postmaster at Lowell, Mass.; B. FRANKLIN MARTIN was confirmed as Internal Revenue Collector at Columbus, Ohio; and JOSHUA F. BAILEY, Collector at New York City.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE..., WEDNESDAY, May 23.

PETITIONS.

Mr. MORGAN presented the petition of stove manufacturers for a reduction of the tax on this business; which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. COWAN presented a petition for an increased tariff; which was referred to the Finance Committee.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. NORTON called up the bill to authorize the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River; which was discussed until 1 o'clock.

THE RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HOWARD moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Reconstruction resolutions recently passed by the House.

Mr. SUMNER—The question, as I take it, is of proceeding to the consideration of that resolution. Of course that does not involve the merits of the question, and I shall not speak of them. I know not that I shall be able to take any part in this debate, but I cannot allow the resolution to be taken up without expressing my individual opinion that it would be better if its consideration were postponed still longer. I believe, Sir, that the country has gained much by the postponement that has already been had. On a former occasion I stated that we were able to have a better proposition at the end of April than we have had at the end of March; and I believe now we shall be able to accept better propositions just as the weeks proceed, and we shall be better prepared for this question next week than this week, and the week after better than now. There is a vast mass of testimony which has been taken. It has been laid in driblets, if I may so express myself, before Congress and the country; never gathered together as a whole. It has never been analyzed. No conclusions have been drawn from that testimony, and yet, I take it, that that testimony was brought together for some purpose, doubtless to enlighten Congress and the country; and yet Congress is now asked to proceed without an opportunity of considering that testimony in any mature form. I think, Sir, it is a mistake that we are asked to proceed under such circumstances. I think, Sir, that delay for the arrangement of that testimony to the end that it may be presented in proper form for our consideration, would be wisdom. I think, Sir, it would be the highest statesmanship. I think that after the consideration of that testimony, we shall be better prepared to decide than we are now, not only of what we ought to do, but of what we can do. For instance, here is a very considerable question which we shall be called upon to discuss as to the extent to which certain persons shall be excluded from the right of suffrage. I doubt not that the Senate is better prepared to discuss that question this week than last week, and I am sure it will be better prepared to discuss it next week than now; and my reason is that the evidence on that subject is daily accumulating. It so happens that I heard early last evening very important testimony from a gentleman, in whom I have every confidence, just from the South, in regard to public opinion there, especially among those who have recently been in rebellion—all tending to show the necessity of some regulation or requirement on our part. I say such evidence is constantly accumulating, and I wish the Congress may have the full benefit of such evidence, that what we do may be well done. The question is presented, Sir, whether we shall proceed on the principle of inclusion or of exclusion. The Senator from Nevada, (STEWART) adopts the principle of inclusion without exclusion. There are others, Sir, disposed to adopt the principle of exclusion without inclusion. In other words, they would exclude rebels but would not include loyal persons, whose misfortune it is that they were born with a skin not colored like our own. For myself, it seems to me we should adopt something of both principles; the principle of inclusion and the principle of exclusion. But I do not think that the Senate is at this moment so well informed in regard to the facts which necessarily underlie the decision of this very great question. It is one of the greatest questions ever presented in the history of our country or any country. It should be approached carefully and solemnly, with the assurance that we have before us all the testimony, all the facts, everything that can by any possibility shed any light upon it. Have we all that? I doubt it, Sir. But I content myself now with simply entering my own individual caveat against what seems to me something like precipitation with which this measure is sought to be passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he did not know that he should take any part in this discussion; but he begged leave to say that he differed entirely from the honorable Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) as to the propriety of proceeding with it at the present time. The matter had been under consideration very long, and if the Senator from Massachusetts had not informed himself on the kind of testimony which had been taken it was his own fault; because not only had the testimony been published in the newspapers, but it had been published in pamphlet form under direction of the Senate, and laid upon the tables of Senators. He (FESSENDEN) agreed with Mr. SUMNER in one thing, and that was that much had been gained by the delay already had. The Senate would remember that at one time it was pushed very hard in all the newspapers to have speedy action. It was necessary, however, to take testimony, and that publication of that testimony has had a most beneficial effect in informing the country and satisfying everybody. The matter had been better understood in consequence of the course which had been adopted by the Committee from necessity, because it was unable to come to a conclusion without this testimony. As to taking more testimony, as suggested by Mr. SUMNER, the Committee felt that some time must be fixed at which the testimony would close. Otherwise it might continue till the next session. That time had been fixed, and the testimony had been closed. The Committee thought it had gone far enough. It was now late in the session, the House had passed the resolution some two weeks ago. It had been delayed in the Senate longer than it would have been but for circumstances to which it was not worth while to allude. He (FESSENDEN) had thought it well after the resolution had passed the House, that it should lie upon the table in order to give time to consider it, and that some day should be fixed for taking it up. This had been done. He agreed that public opinion was very apt to change on this subject, but that was only a reason why the Senate should act according to its own best judgment. The probability was that Congress would adjourn between the first and the middle of July, and it was essential to proceed immediately to the consideration of the resolutions.

Mr. SUMNER said he did not wish to be understood as making any formal opposition to proceeding with the measure. He had expressed an individual opinion which he felt very strongly. He could not help it. He might be in error. It was probable he was in error. But he had performed his duty, and in an humble way had satisfied himself simply by making this declaration.

Mr. HENDRICKS wished to inquire of Mr. SUMNER to what time he would propose to postpone the consideration of this question. He hoped the Senate would adjourn as early as stated by Mr. FESSENDEN. If Mr. SUMNER wished a postponement for a short time, he (HENDRICKS) would join him in seeking it. But he could not agree to a postponement beyond the middle of July.

Mr. SUMNER said he did not think the business of the Senate was in such a condition as to warrant the belief that it would adjourn before the latter part of July. He believed this great question of reconstruction ought to be reserved as the last considerable subject of discussion before the adjournment. He thought it might be taken up during the last half of June, something like a month hence now. He believed that at that time the Senate would be better instructed on the general subject, and better prepared to harmonize and adopt a policy which would be the best for the country.

After some remarks against postponement by Mr. CONKLING, the joint resolution was taken up and read as it passed the House.

Mr. HOWARD took the floor to explain the proposition in behalf the Special Committee of Fifteen. He said that he regretted that the honorable Senator from Maine, (Mr. FESSENDEN,) who was Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, was not as well as to be unable to open the discussion of this grave and important matter. He was anxious that Mr. FESSENDEN should take the lead in the conduct of the discussion, and still entertained the hope that before the close of the debate the Senate would have the benefit of a full and ample statement from Mr. FESSENDEN of his views on this subject. For himself he could only propose to present to the Senate, in a very succinct way, the views and the motives which influenced that Committee in so far as he understood those views and motives in presenting the report which was now under consideration. The joint resolution creating that Committee intimated them with a very important inquiry—an inquiry involving a vast deal of attention and labor. They were instructed to inquire into the condition of the insurgent States, and authorized to report by bill or otherwise, at their discretion. I believe I do not overstate the truth when I say that no Committee of Congress has ever proceeded with more fidelity and attention with a matter intrusted to them than has that Committee. They have been assiduous in the discharge of this duty. They have instituted an inquiry, so far as was practicable for them to do, into the political and social condition of the insurgent States. It is very true, they have not visited any of the localities of the South in order to obtain information. But they have taken the testimony of a very great number of witnesses who have been summoned by them to Washington, and who had some acquaintance with the condition of the States lately in insurgent I think, Sir, it will be the judgment of the country in the end that the Committee, so far as the procuring of testimony upon this subject is concerned, has been not only industrious but assiduous and impartial and entirely fair. I know that to guide has been their aim. I know that it has not been their purpose to present to Congress or the country in their report anything unfair or one-sided, anything of a party tendency. Our anxiety has been to ascertain the whole truth in its length and breadth, so far as the facilities given us would enable us to do so. One result, Sir, of this investigation has been the resolution for the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, now under consideration. After most mature deliberation and discussion, prolonged for weeks and even months, they came to the conclusion that it was necessary, in order to restore peace and quiet to the country, and to impart again vigor and potency to the laws of the United States, and especially to obtain something in the shape of security for the future against a recurrence of the enormous evils under which the country has labored for the last four years, that the Constitution ought to be amended, and the project which they have now submitted is the result of their consideration upon that subject. The first section of the proposed amendment relates to the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States of the Union and to the rights and privileges of all persons other than citizens under the laws of the United States. It declares that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. It will be observed that this is a

The New-York Times, Friday, May 24, 1861

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SOUTHERN RAILWAYS.

Statements as to the President's Course in Regard to Railways in the South—Reports of the Secretary of War and Postmaster-General.

Boats of Provisions and Troops Ordered to Various Points.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 22.

Among the most remarkable facts in the maladministration of the New-York Customhouse, etc., now undergoing adjustment, and pending him is a slight position be-fore the President, is that embraced in the following par-agraph, which appeared among the Washington tele-grams in the Tribune a few days ago:

"Without the authority or the President Johnson, among the earliest acts of Government, ordered the sale of Government barges, boats, &c., not useful for the purposes of the Government, at a minimum amount to Southern men, or credit, to be directed by the Government for the purpose of injuring stock, iron and materials, to an amount amount to about $6,000,000. This order was issued on the 15th of April, and the Government has already realized from the sales of vessels over $2,000,000. The

nied. Margaret Birkett vs. John Jackson; motion denied. Wm. Graham vs. H. Hone et al.; motion denied. John Egan vs. Benjamin Egan; judgment of divorce granted. The People on motion of F. L. Hall vs. William Durland, Sheriff of Queens County; motion granted; defendant must pay $25.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

Michael Leahy and Robert Stewart, indicted for grand larceny, were tried and convicted. On the 1st of May, the prisoners stole from Edward Rockefeller, of No. 207 Harlem-street, a trunk and its contents, of the value of $73. They were sentenced to the State Prison for three years each.

Henry Alison and Wm. Robinson, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having, on the 8th of May, stolen from Andrew McP. Davis, of the Erie Railroad Depot, a bale of cotton of the value of $159. They were sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months each.

William Mason, indicted for grand larceny, on a charge of stealing from Susanna Stein, of No. 20 Rector-street, a gold watch of the value of $75, on the 27th of April, was tried and acquitted.

Aaron S. Babcock, indicted, with two others, for grand larceny, on a charge of stealing from Cornelia Paston, of No. 821 Broome-street, on the 7th of May, clothing to the value of $121, was tried and acquitted.

William Canby and James Connolly, indicted for robbery in the first degree, on the charge of assaulting James G. Scott, of No. 91 West Eleventh-street, on the night of the 12th of May, and robbing him of $25, were tried and acquitted.

John Gardiner and Christopher Lounge, indicted for grand larceny, having on the 8th of May stolen from Gilbert E. Underhill, of No. 259 Greenwich-street, a piece of water-proof cloth, of the value of $41, were tried, convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Samuel Morris pleaded guilty of assault and battery, having on the 12th or May stabbed Wm. Deane, of Eleventh-avenue, near Seventieth-street, with a knife. He was remanded for sentence.

Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, for the people.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. John Conroy—Grand larceny.
Same vs. Daniel S. Waugh—Grand larceny.
Same vs. Charles Taylor—Grand larceny.
Same vs. George W. Humbert and W. K. Clinton—Larceny (three cases.)
Same vs. Geo. Rothermel—Grand larceny.
Same vs. James Martin—Rape.
Same vs. James Martin—Assault and battery.
Same vs. Thomas Dunnegan—Violation of Barrel Act.
Same vs. John Vaughan and Thomas Rooney—Violation of Barrel Act.
Same vs. Joan Murphy—Burglary in third degree.
Same vs. Charles Powers—Robbery in first degree.
Same vs. Henry Scully and Robert Halliday—Receiving stolen goods.

AN HOUR WITH GEN. GRANT.

His Views Upon Men and Measures.

The editor of the Lewiston Falls *Journal*, now at Washington, recently spent an hour in the studio of the Maine artist SIMMONS, in conversation with Gen. GRANT, and gives an interesting statement of the opinions expressed by him upon "men and measures." Some people will doubt whether the General would unbosom himself so fully to a stranger when he has political fish to fathom; but we give the story as we find it. The writer says:

"The General, who was dressed in a plain black business suit, had shortly removed his hat from his head before he took a cigar from his pocket, lighted it and began to puff out wreaths of smoke. 'I am breaking off from smoking,' remarked GRANT. 'When I was in the field I smoked eighteen or twenty cigars a day, but now I smoke only nine or ten!'

The conversation turned to the Virginia campaigns of 1864 and 1865. I noticed," remarked Gen. GRANT, "that Mr. SWINTON has published a history of the campaigns in the Old Dominion, in which he takes the ground that I gained nothing; but, on the contrary, lost many valuable lives uselessly, by moving my army from the Rapidan direct toward Richmond, rather than by taking it around by water to the Peninsula, as MCCLELLAN did. This," observed the General, "is a revival of the exploded theory (referring to the McClellan policy) of subduing the rebellion by peace measures. A half a million troops might have been kept within sight of Washington till doomsday, and the rebellion would have flourished more and more vigorously day by day. Fighting, hard knocks only, could have accomplished the work. The rebellion must be overcome, if overcome at all, by force; its resources destroyed, its fighting material obliterated, before peace could be obtained.'

"There were but two failures in the Virginia campaign of 1864 which ought to have been successes, said GRANT, 'and those were the failure to capture Petersburg when we crossed the James and afterwards at the mine explosion. But,' added GRANT, 'it was all for the best that we failed in those two instances, for, had we succeeded at either time, LEE would have at once been obliged to abandon Richmond, and would have been able to secure a safe retreat into the interior of the South, where he would have prolonged the contest for years. Our failures then and the determination of the rebels to hold on to their Capital gave us time to extend our left southward, to bring up SHERMAN from Georgia, and thereby made it impossible for LEE to escape.'

In reply to a question as to whether he was not surprised as to the suddenness of the collapse of the rebellion, GRANT said that he always supposed that when it would break down it would go all at once. 'I thought, however,' the remarked, 'that it would hold out another season, and I am not sure,' he added, 'but that it would have been better for the country if it had. There were some parts of the country where our armies had never trod, particularly Texas, which needed to feel the blighting effects of war to bring their people to a realizing sense of the enormity of their crime and the necessity of a thorough repentance.' I find,' said he, 'that those parts of the South which have not felt the war, and particularly those which have been within our lines, and have therefore escaped the rebel conscription and taxes, are much less disposed to accept in the situation in good faith than those portions which have been literally overrun with fire and sword.'

Referring to the temper of the Southern people, he remarked that they are much less disposed now to bring themselves to the proper frame of mind than they were one year since. 'A year ago,' said he, 'they were willing to do anything; now they regard themselves as masters of the situation. Some of the rebel generals,' he added, 'are behaving badly and doing all they can to induce the people to throw aside their old prejudices and to conform their course to the changed condition of things. JOHNSON and DICK TAYLOR particularly, are exercising a good influence; but,' he added, 'LEE is behaving badly. He is conducting himself very differently from what I had reason to from what he said at the time of the surrender, to suppose he would. I should have thought he was capable of exercising a tenth part of the influence for good that he is, but instead of using it he is setting an example of forced acquiescence so grudging and pernicious in its effects as to be hardly realized.'

'The men who were in the rebel armies,' said GRANT, 'acquiesce in the result much better than those who staid at home. The women are particularly bitter against the Union men and Union cause. Of course,' he added, 'there is some bitterness of feeling among all classes, but I am satisfied it would soon die out if their leading men had not somehow got the idea that treason, after all, was not very bad, and that the 'Southern cause,' as they phrase it, will yet triumph, not in war, but in politics. In my judgment,' said GRANT, 'the tone of certain men and certain papers at the North is such as to do incalculable mischief in making the late rebels believe that they are just as much entitled to rule as ever, and that if they will only stand by what they are pleased to call their 'rights,' they will have help from the North. This,' significantly added GRANT, 'is only playing over again the incipient stages of the rebellion.' He was confident that the large majority of the Southern people would smother their treasonable and base-hearted citizens, if these mischief-makers at the North (the Copperheads) would only let them alone. For himself, if he had the power, the first thing he would do would be to seize the New-York *News* and kindred sheets, which are giving the South so dangerous an idea of their own position and 'rights.'

'Troops,' said Gen. GRANT, 'must be kept in all the principal points in the South for some time to come. This will be necessary to repress the turbulence of a class of the South very dangerous to all well-disposed persons, and also to protect the rights of the freedmen, who are looked upon with deep hatred by a very large proportion of the people. I am in favor, however,' he added, 'of not retaining our volunteers for this duty, because they very naturally think that they fulfilled their engagement one year since.'

GRANT spoke in high terms of SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, HOWARD and other Generals, and referred to our Mexican difficulties, forcibly adding that he believed the French invasion of Mexico a part of the rebellion, and he should have been glad to have seen a detachment of our army sent there one year since. He would engage that SHERIDAN, with plenty of arms, and 2,000 American troops and a goodly number of American officers, would, with the aid of the Mexicans, clean MAXIMILIAN out of Mexico in six months."

A Grant Party in the South.

From the Daily Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.

We are pleased to notice the following indorsement, by our able cotemporary, the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of views recently presented by us concerning what we deemed to be due Lieut.-Gen. GRANT by the people and Press of the South. In its issue of the 3d inst. that paper says:

"Our esteemed cotemporaries of the Atlanta *Intelligencer* and Columbus *Enquirer* unite in an acknowledgement of Gen. GRANT's friendliness of feeling toward the South. From certain most reliable information, lately put in our possession, we are indnoced to believe this kindly disposition has not been overrated, and in that impression tender to the Lieutenant-General our own sense of his humane and upright bearing. To his influence it is, we learn, that Gen. LEE was not, by the base machinations of radical tricksters, made a victim of a hate as cowardly as it is great.

At the first whisper of an intent to annoy that gallant gentleman by proceedings in utter derogation of his parole, Gen. GRANT, we are informed, at once stated that were such attrocity committed he would forthwith throw up a commission that could then no longer be retained without some degree of military dishonor. Through the person of the General commanding, the pledged faith of the United States would by so willful a perfidy have been grievously broken, and, though a past uncompromising enemy of that succinct Captain, we now take a special pride in recording this our testimony to his soldierly good faith.

It was said by one of our cotemporaries above alluded to, that hardly due justice was rendered Gen. GRANT by the people of the South, but we know this mention—based on such irrefragible evidence—of his honest dereliction will go far to correct any deficiency in the rendition of honor where honor is due.

Beside the case of Gen. LEE, *venerable et clarissimum nomen*, it is also stated to us that, by a like course of action on the part of the Lieutenant-General, Admiral SEMMES was released from captivity, and the Hon. CLEMENT C. CLAY restored to the supposition of a most amiable and devoted wife. 'Gen. GRANT,' says our informant, whose name, might we mention it, would be recognized at once as that of a distinguished Georgia patriot and statesman, 'is not disposed to oppress the South; on the contrary he is striving to lighten her burden.' For such generous intention—an intention that bears for us a sweet fruition already—the hero of the North may rest assured he will be held by the people in kindly esteem. More, we know, he would not expect; for our hearts are with the rest in which so many of our dearest fell before his legions; but on this it is hardly needed prompted by justice and accorded in all sincerity—he may confidently rely.

We also notice in the Huntsville (Alabama) *Independent* a similar endorsement of our views. The Georgia patriot and statesman who stated to our Augusta cotemporary that General GRANT is not disposed to oppress the South; on the contrary he is striving to lighten her burthen,' bears honorable testimony to that effects, and has indeed been such as to insure to him the respect and esteem of a people proverbial for the unkindness of their 'good faith,' as well as for their gratitude."

LEXINGTON, VA., April 18, 1866.

Mrs. J. C. Rogers:

I return thy grateful thanks to the ladies of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Richmond, for the beautiful cap, bar and slippers which they have done me the honor to send me.

Highly valuing these as a token of their remembrance, I remain, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

JOHN P. GRAY, a lad about 12 years of age, residing with his parents in Providence, R. I., was so much excited by the passing of the menagerie and circus a day or two since, that he went up into the loft and hanged himself. He was dead when discovered.

The Street Preachers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accomnt of the arrest of Messrs. FAULKNER and KILLIP, on Sunday, the 14th inst., is incorrect. In the first place we were not addressing a disorderly crowd, but rather a quiet, respectable congregation. At the close of the service, when Mr. FAULKNER was closing the meeting, two rowdies cried out, "Three cheers for Mr. FAULKNER." Instantly an officer came and laid hold of Mr. FAULKNER, and used great violence and threatening language. Mr. FAULKNER went quietly along with the officer. I thought it my duty to go as a witness, or to bail out Mr. FAULKNER. As soon as one of the officers at Essex Market Police Court saw me, he had me arrested. Judge MANSFIELD told me I would have to find $500 bail to keep the peace. This I declined doing; but I told the Judge I would find bail to answer at the General Sessions. But they gave us no chance to let our friends know our whereabouts, neither did they let any that were in the Court disprove what the officer said. We were hurried out of Court, locked in prison twenty-seven hours, and it was only about three hours before our liberation that we had a chance to send for bail. When we were brought into Court, out of prison, we were told to come this (Monday) morning to be examined; but when we went into Court this morning, we were told that our papers had been sent to the District-Attorney.

Such is a statement of facts in the case. I sign my name to this with another witness.

EDWARD KILLIP,
THOMAS DAVIS.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1866.

The Return of Incomes.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 23, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There exists an erroneous impression that the law requires personal notice as to the returns of income, &c., consequently persistent efforts are made to withhold names. Boarding-house keepers profess frequently to be ignorant, not only of the business and place of business, but even of the full names of those resident with them. This will continue until it is made their legal duty to acquaint themselves therewith, as has been found to be necessary in other countries. They are now subject to penalties for obstructing the operation of the law whenever their statement is proved false.

It frequently comes within my knowledge that there are not merely owners of watches, &c., but also pecunious capitalists (without family) sometimes of considerable income, who thus, for a time, avoid payment of the tax. These become, also, subject to heavy penalties.

Our legislators reasonably assume that all inhabitants of our country will acquaint themselves not alone with their legal rights, but also with their legal duties.

Every person of legal age who has neglected making return on or before the first Monday in May, is liable to penalty as soon as discovered.

GEORGE G. GRATACAP,
Assistant Assessor.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 23, 1866.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68, R.	120	200	Spruce H. C.	4
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	108	200	Mariposa Min.	11
20,000	do	107¾	100	At. Mail S. Co.	122¾
14,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.			do	83
	Cp. '62	100⅝	100	N. Y. Central	92⅞
220,000	do	100⅞	100	do	92⅞
100,000	do	100⅝	200	do	93
50,000	do 2d call	100⅝	200	do	93
5,000	U. S. 6-20s C. '65	102		2d call	93⅛
50,000	do	103⅛	100	Erie R.	70
15,000	U. S. 7s, '74, R.	97⅞	400	do	70⅛
2,000	U. S. 7s, 10-40s	104⅝	100	do	70⅜
30,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		500	do	70
	Sec. Ser.	101⅞	200	do	70
60,000	Third Ser.	101⅞	400	do	69⅞
5,000	do	101⅞	100	do	69⅞
2,000	Tenn. 6s	60	1100	do	69⅞
3,000	Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan	94	300	do	69⅞
15,000	N. Cen. 6s	102	200	do	69⅞
20,000	C. & M. Cer.	27	1900	Reading R.	107⅛
9,000	do	27⅛	200	do	107⅜
9,000	Mich. So. & N. In.	94⅝	400	do	107⅜
1,000	Mich. S. & N. I.	77⅞	200	do	107⅜
4,000	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	102⅜	200	do	107⅜
1,000	To. & W. 1st M. Rr.	80	400	do	107⅜
2,000	Amer. Gold	134	200	do	107⅜
10	Rk. of Commerce	110	100	do	107⅜
5	Shoe & L. Bank	110	200	Mich. Cen. R.	108⅛
19	Bk. of Comm'th.	101	100	do	108⅜
4	Fourth Nat. Bank	102¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	77⅞
100	Quicksilver	51⅞	1700	do	78
300	do	51	300	Ill. Central R.	116⅝
100	do	50¾	200	do	116
50	do 2d call	50	300	Cleve. & Pitts.	88
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	44	1600	do	88⅛
100	do	44⅜	200	do	88⅜
100	Canton Co.	57	300	do 2d call	88⅜
200	do	57⅜	200	do	88⅜
100	do	56⅝	50	Cleve., Col. Cin. R.	114⅞
200	do	57	20	do	115
100	do	57⅛	50	Chic. & N. W.	87
100	do	57⅛	300	do	87⅛
107	Del. & Had. Canal	143	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	56
200	Central Coal	42	400	do	56⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	60⅞	700	do	56⅝
200	do	60⅝	100	do 2d call	56⅝
7	do	60	100	Cleve. & Tol.	104⅞
20	West. U. Tel. Exs. Extension	107⅛	200	do 2d call	104
50	do	107⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	91⅛
100	Mariposa Pref.	20	300	do	91⅜
10	Pacific M. Scrip	218	50	C., Bur. & Quin.	113
100	Scioto W. P.	130	171	Del., Lack. & W.	115
100	do	43	1000	P., F. W. & C.	94
100	do	43	500	do	93¾
500	do	43⅛	1500	do	93¾
200	do	43⅛	100	Chic. & Alt.	96
500	do	43⅜	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	100
100	do	43⅛	100	Mil. & St. Paul	51⅝
100	do	43⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67
100	do	43⅜			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	107⅛	100	P. F. W. & C.	93⅝
100	Fourth N. Bk.	103½	500	do	93¾
200	Quick. Min. Co.	50	100	do	93⅞
300	West. U. Tel.	61	100	do	93⅞
100	M. S. & N. I.	77⅞	20	Erie R.	70⅝
100	do	77⅞	100	do	70⅝
2300	do	77	600	do	70⅝
200	do	77	200	do	70⅝
100	N. Y. Central	92⅞	300	do	70⅝
300	do	92⅞	100	do	70⅝
50	do	92⅞	200	do	70⅝
200	Chic. & N. W. P.	56¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	89⅛
800	Cleve. & Tol.	103	200	do	89⅜
1000	Reading R.	107			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$12,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	107⅛	100	Atlantic S. S. Co.	125
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	100⅞	300	Boston Water P.	43½
32,000	do	100⅝	400	N. Y. Cen.	93⅛
20,500	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '65	103⅛	500	Erie R.	67⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	94⅛	100	do	67
10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	101⅛	200	do	67⅛
20,000	do 2d Ser.	101⅛	500	do	67⅜
5,000	do Third Ser.	101	100	do	67⅜
1,000	do	101	100	do	67⅜
2,000	Missouri 6s.	74⅜	700	do	67⅜
6,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan		1000	do	67⅜
12,000	do	103⅜	100	do	67⅜
80,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	27	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	89⅜
200	Fourth National	103	400	do	89
500	Cum. Coal Pr.	44½	400	do	89⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	49	300	Cleve. & N. W. P.	57
100	do	49	300	Cleve. & Tol.	103
200	do	49	200	do	103⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	60⅞	200	Chi. & R. I.	90⅛
200	do	60⅜	300	do	90
400	Canton Co.	58	100	do	90⅛
100	Spring M. Coal	42	200	P., F. W. & C.	93⅜
200	Hudson R. R.	110	200	do	93
300	do	110⅛	200	do	93⅜
100	do	110⅜	200	do	93⅜
50	Reading R.	107	600	do	93⅜
1000	do	107⅜	100	do	93⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	27	300	West. U. Tele'h.	60⅛
10,000	do	27	200	do	60⅜
10,000	Canton Co.	57	200	do	60⅜
100	do	57	200	do	60⅜
100	Cum. Coal	43⅝	800	Mich. S. & N. I.	77⅞
200	do	44	100	do	77⅞
200	do	44	600	do	77⅞
100	do	44	600	do	77⅞
100	Quicksilver	51⅜	200	do	78
400	do	51⅜	600	Clev. & Pitts.	89⅛
200	do	51⅜	800	do	89⅜
100	Mariposa Min.	11	200	do	89⅜
100	Mariposa Pref.	20	200	Chic. & R. I.	91⅛
100	Mariposa Com.	11	100	do	91⅜
100	Pacific M. Scrip	218	200	do	91⅜
100	Boston Water P.	43	100	C., Bur. & Quin.	113
100	do	43	100	Del., Lack. & W.	115
100	do	43	1000	P., F. W. & C.	94
100	do	43	500	do	93¾
500	do	43⅛	1500	do	93¾
200	do	43⅛	100	Chic. & Alt.	96
500	do	43⅜	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	100
100	do	43⅛	100	Mil. & St. Paul	51⅝
100	do	43⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67
100	do	43⅜			

OPEN BOARD—11 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	27	1900	Reading R.	107⅛
10,000	do	27	1500	M. S. & N. I. R.	77⅞
14,000	do	27		do	77⅞
100	Canton Co.	57	200	do	77⅞
100	do	57	100	do	77⅞
100	do	57	1100	Clev. & Pitts.	89⅛
100	Cum. Coal	44	200	do	89⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	49	200	do	89⅜
100	do	49	200	do	89⅜
100	West. U. Tel.	60⅞	200	do	89⅜
100	do	60⅞	100	Chic. & R. I.	91⅛
100	Quicksilver	51⅜	100	do	91⅜
100	do	51⅜	200	do	91⅜
100	Mariposa Pref.	20	200	do	91⅜
10	Pacific M. Scrip	218	50	C., Bur. & Quin.	113
100	Scioto W. P.	130	171	Del., Lack. & W.	115
100	do	43	1000	P., F. W. & C.	94
100	do	43	500	do	93¾
100	do	43	1500	do	93¾
500	do	43⅛	100	Chic. & Alt.	96
200	do	43⅛	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	100
500	do	43⅜	100	Mil. & St. Paul	51⅝
100	do	43⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67
100	do	43⅜			

OPEN BOARD—12 M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	27	1900	Reading R.	107⅛
10,000	do	27	1500	M. S. & N. I.	77⅞
14,000	do	27		do	77⅞
100	Canton Co.	57	200	do	77⅞
100	do	57	100	do	77⅞
100	Cum. Coal	44	1100	Clev. & Pitts.	89⅛
100	do	44	200	do	89⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	49	200	do	89⅜
100	West. U. Tel.	60⅞	200	do	89⅜
100	do	60⅞	100	Chic. & R. I.	91⅛
100	Quicksilver	51⅜	100	do	91⅜
100	do	51⅜	200	do	91⅜
100	Mariposa Pref.	20	200	do	91⅜
10	Pacific M. Scrip	218	50	C., Bur. & Quin.	113
100	Scioto W. P.	130	171	Del., Lack. & W.	115
100	do	43	1000	P., F. W. & C.	94
100	do	43	500	do	93¾
100	do	43	1500	do	93¾
500	do	43⅛	100	Chic. & Alt.	96
200	do	43⅛	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	100
500	do	43⅜	100	Mil. & St. Paul	51⅝
100	do	43⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67
100	do	43⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	27	1900	Reading R.	107⅛
10,000	do	27	1500	M. S. & N. I.	77⅞
14,000	do	27		do	77⅞
100	Canton Co.	57	200	do	77⅞
100	do	57	100	do	77⅞
100	Cum. Coal	44	1100	Clev. & Pitts.	89⅛
100	do	44	200	do	89⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	49	200	do	89⅜
100	West. U. Tel.	60⅞	200	do	89⅜
100	do	60⅞	100	Chic. & R. I.	91⅛
100	Quicksilver	51⅜	100	do	91⅜
100	do	51⅜	200	do	91⅜
100	Mariposa Pref.	20	200	do	91⅜
10	Pacific M. Scrip	218	50	C., Bur. & Quin.	113
100	Scioto W. P.	130	171	Del., Lack. & W.	115
100	do	43	1000	P., F. W. & C.	94
100	do	43	500	do	93¾
100	do	43	1500	do	93¾
500	do	43⅛	100	Chic. & Alt.	96
200	do	43⅛	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	100
500	do	43⅜	100	Mil. & St. Paul	51⅝
100	do	43⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67
100	do	43⅜			

WEDNESDAY, May 23—P. M.

This was another sharp day for money among the brokers, and very full terms were paid for temporary loans. The demand, as on yesterday, was the result of the heavy settlements at the Treasury for gold, purchased on Monday night, and the deliveries of which were divided between Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The largest settlement was made to-day, and nearly the whole of it in currency, although the Assistant Treasurer offered to waive the ten days notice and receive his 5 ₩ cent. Certificates of Deposits. This privilege was availed of only to the extent of $1,500,000, which would seem strange if the impression were general that the market could long be maintained at 7 ₩ cent. But such is not the belief among the Banks and other moneyed institutions holding the 5 ₩ cent. Certificates, and hence their reluctance to surrender them. It is quite certain that the deposits at this sate once withdrawn could not be renewed again. The same reluctance has been shown to accept the offer of the Treasury to anticipate $20,000,000 of one-year Certificates of Indebtedness, in consequence of which a more peremptory notice has been issued by the Secretary that he will pay off a much larger sum of these Certificates, due in June, July and August, at once, as he has a right, by the terms of the Certificate, to do, and if not presented for payment by the 31st May, (instant,) the interest thereon will cease. These Certificates must be sent to Washington for payment, according to the tenor of the official notice. In the previous arrangement, which invited the presentation of all Certificates, the Assistant Treasurer in New-York was authorized to save the trouble and delay of transmission to Washington.

The final settlements with the Treasury for gold will be made to-morrow. They will be less important in amount, and being the last, will involve less trouble to the Banks, whose certified checks will come into the possession of the Treasury. It is probable that by Saturday we shall be able to quote money comparatively easy among the brokers at the advanced rates of 6@7 ₩ cent., and is also likely that the money which must come out of the Treasury in all next week, or by the 31st May, for the Certificates notified to be paid off, will contribute to restore the rate of the Street, as the rule, to 6 ₩ cent. To-day, however, the stock people acted as though cheap money was not to return to the market for a long season, and the bearish sales, as well as the sales pressed for cash and for the want of cash, were very considerable on the railway list, and fairly active on the Government Securities. The latter were lower than yesterday on the 7.30 ₩ cent. Currency Notes, and partially so on the Gold-bearing Stocks. On the other hand, Gold itself has further advanced from 133½ to 139 per cent., subsequently receding to 137½ per cent. This was partly the result of the failure of several parties *short* of Gold at lower figures, and for whose account peremptory purchases were made in the Gold Room. The increased shipments of the day, *via* Boston, and on the extra Cunarder from this port, over the estimated engagements of last evening, also imparted firmness to the Room. The *China*, from Boston, takes out $1,987,000, of which $1,425,000 went from this City, and the *Tarifa* $3,284,000—together, $5,171,466.

On the Stock Exchange, the weakest feature of the market appeared to be the further decline in Erie shares. The additional supply of the cash Stock supposed to have come over in the late English steamers, and the sharp turn in Money, together with the circumstance that Erie had previously been the special object of *short* sales, all contributed to weaken the price. It was also intimated that some of the Directors, contrary to the recently-expressed confidence of the President of the Road, are distrustful of the July Dividend. Sales at one moment were made below 67 ₩ cent., an additional decline of 3¼@4 ₩ cent. since last night, but the demand reacted to 67⅞@68 ₩ cent. On the other Roads the sales were also pretty heavy, and at a further, though not so important a decline; and at 5 o'clock the following general quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	95¾	94½	Northwest.	37¾	36¾
U. S. 7-30s	101⅛	101⅜	N. West. Pref.	56	55¾
U. S. 7.30s	101⅜	101⅜	Rock Island	90	90
N. Y. Central	92⅜	92⅞	Fort Wayne	85	84
Erie	67⅝	67⅞	Cumb'land Coal	44¾	44
Hudson	110¾	110⅝	Quicksilver	51	49¾
Reading	107⅜	107⅝	Mariposas	11	11
Mich. Southern	77¾	77¾	Mariposa Pref.	20¾	20¾
Illinois Central	117⅝	118	Canton	56¾	56¾
Pittsburgh	89	89⅜	Ohio Certificates	27	27
Tennessee 6s	66	66	American Gold	133¾	134⅝
Missouri 6s	76	75¼	Bills on London	108¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Hanover	112
Mechanics'	115	Irving	111
Union	115	Metropolitan	122
America	120	Citizens'	110
City	190	Shoe and Leather	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Continental	98
National	104	St. Nicholas	100
State of New York	104	Marine	150
Commerce	110	Commonwealth	100
Ocean	100	Manufac. & Merch'ts.	105
Mercantile	100	First National	265
American Exchange	110	Fourth National	103¾
Bank of the Republic	109	Ninth National	109

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1868	92	Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ts	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	107
Hud. R. 1s, 2d m.	90	Del. L. & W. 7s	99¾
Hud. R. 1s, conv.	87	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	71
Mich. Cen. 1st M. 8s	92	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	62
Chi. R. & Q. 8s, 1st M.	112	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	87
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 1st M.	85	Gal. & Chi. Extension	87
Mich. S. & N. I. 7s 1st M.	77	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	102¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	80	Clev. & Pitts. 1st mort.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. 6s	50	Mich. & Mis. L. G. 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W.	85	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	97
Chi. & N. W. 1st Rds.	93¾	Peninsula R. R. bonds	70
Chi. & N. W. Ex. Bds.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	73

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $13,786,497 24, including for Customs, $502,000; Gold notes, $1,580,000. Payments, $16,965,189 65. Balance, $108,677,333 87.

It is stated on the Street, late this afternoon, that one of the failures on *short* contracts in Gold, alluded to above, is to a very severe sum, owing to the high and somewhat excited rates at which the contracts were closed up this morning. The party in default, though previously esteemed rich, was not immediately able to protect the various Brokers through whom he operated.

Mr. JOHN THOMPSON is the Acting President of the First National Bank in the place of Mr. SAMUEL D. THOMPSON, who sailed for Europe a few days ago on a tour of pleasure.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL.....$1,500,000

Banks, Bankers' and Dealers' accounts solicited. For the accommodation of the Mercantile public, the officers of this institution have organized a special

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT,

which, in its present complete condition, is unsurpassed in the quickest time, and at the lowest rates possible, upon accessible places in the United States and Canadas. The proceeds, as soon as received, are credited, and notice sent at once of amount of proceeds so credited, to the parties for whom the collections are made. When notes are protested for non-payment, notice is at once sent to owner or indorser, saving the trouble and necessity of calling one or more times to inquire whether or not a note has been paid.

JAMES BUELL, President.
E

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RORY O'MORE. THE LATEST FROM NEW-YORK. Characters by Mr. Barney Williams, Mrs. Barney Williams, Mr. C. Walcot, Jr., Mr. A. Donaldson, Mr. W. S. Andrews, Mr. H. Bland, Misses Blanche Grey, Mary Carr, K. Johnson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK. Characters by Messrs. Charles Dillon, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, W. H. Danvers, Miss Ida Vernon, Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Mrs. Chanfrau, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Misses Mary Barrett, K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½, PAGES FROM THE HISTORY OF DAVID COPPERFIELD, with a powerful cast.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½, THE STRANGER, BLACK EYED SUSAN and THE BOHEMIAN'S OATH. The whole company in the cast.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, EVA, THE IRISH PRINCESS; Or, IRELAND IN 1171, THE LOTTERY TICKET and THE DUTCH STATUE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7½, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsey. Dwarfs, Giantess, fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock—The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their eccentricities: LES MISERABLES, THE TYROLEAN WARBLERS, BLACK CHEMIST, &c.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, NEW ACTS, BURLESQUES and PETER PIPES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE GREAT MAGICIAN STAR, with his juvenile protege, CHARLEY, Miss De STRO, the dashing Parisian Equestrienne.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Painting "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS."

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
Montague-st., corner Clinton.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE ALLEGHANIANS, Vocalists and Performers.

IRVING HALL.
Irving Place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND DEMONSTRATION for the benefit of the Union Home for the Orphans of our deceased and disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Index to the Daily Times for 1865.

An Index to the NEW-YORK TIMES for the year 1865 is now for sale at the counter, price Five Dollars. The book contains twenty thousand references to the events mentioned during that period, each specifying the date, page and column of the paper in which it is to be found. It is handsomely printed, and bound in 8vo form, and contains 182 double-column pages.

Not only as an index to our own paper is this book of great value, but it is to a great degree an index to all first-class daily journals, so far as the dates of leading events are required; for all papers, especially since the wide use of the magnetic telegraph, publish the current news at the same hour. The book is also a very comprehensive "chronicle of events" for the year, a hundred times more full and minute than the chronicles usually published in newspapers.

Copies will be sent to any address on receipt of the price.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the morning hour was spent in the discussion of a bill to bridge the Mississippi at Winona, Minnesota. The Reconstruction resolutions, recently passed by the House, were then taken up. The debate on the report of the Reconstruction Committee was opened by Mr. HOWARD. Mr. SUMNER desired to postpone the consideration of the report till the last of June. Mr. FESSENDEN hoped that Congress would be able to adjourn between the 1st and 15th of July. On the conclusion of Mr. HOWARD's speech, Mr. WADE offered a substitute for the pending propositions. Mr WILSON offered a substitute for the second clause of the House resolutions; also, a substitute for the third section. Other substitutes were offered.

In the House the Senate amendments to the House bill for the disposal of public lands for homesteads to actual settlers in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was asked for. The bill donating public lands to the American Forest-Tree Propagation and Land Company, for conducting experiments respecting forest-tree culture, was laid on the table. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to continue in force and to amend the act establishing the Freedmen's Bureau. The first section was amended, on motion of Mr. ELIOT, by reducing the term of the continuance of the act to two years instead of three years. The bill went over until to-day. The Tax bill was next considered, and an amendment to the Income Tax law was adopted, extending the amount exempted from six hundred to one thousand dollars. Above one thousand dollars the tax remains as before, five per cent. on incomes up to five thousand, ten per cent. on incomes over five thousand. At the evening session the Tax bill was again taken up.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Havana to the 19th are received. The administration of the new Governor, it is said, is creating much discontent. Among other tyrannical acts, is mentioned the suppression, in the manufactories, of all books, newspapers, and all conversation not relating to the business or work in hand. In the Vuelta Abajo the drouth had brought the inhabitants to the point of starvation. Large subscriptions were being made up for their relief.

News from Mexico to the 12th is received by the way of Havana. Along the Pacific coast the Juarists seem to be gaining ground. Near Tobasco the Imperialists under Col. LIZARDI had been signally defeated. The Austrians had made an unsuccessful expedition against Diaz and abandoned the town of Tlaxiaco.

The natural and praiseworthy attempts of the negroes of the South to get clearer notions of the various amusements which seem to delight their more favored white brethren, exposes them to an annoying bantering and personal abuse. At the close of a theatrical performance at Mobile the other day, a negro was set upon by a band of white boys and men, and in attempting to make his escape was shot by a policeman, who interred from the hue and cry that the fellow was a fleeing criminal, who should at least be halted.

A New-Orleans paper of the 17th says: "The corn is tasseling everywhere, and soon our markets will be flooded with delicious ears. Asparagus is coming in slowly, the restaurants demanding only the modest sum of 75 cents per dish. Egg-plants can be found if one goes to market early, and is not afraid of loosening the purse-strings. Figs are swelling finely under the influence of genial showers, and cantelopes are being gilded by the morning sun."

The case of Mr. DEXTER, the swindling cotton agent at Mobile, has been decided, and he has been fined $250,000. It was proven on the trial that he swindled the Government out of 3,425 bales, which, at sixty cents per pound, brought $1,052,000. It was proven also that he received $35,000 to use his influence to procure certain appointments to office.

Gen. LOGAN, nominated for Congress in one of the Illinois Districts, has declined to accept.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad is badly disabled by the burning of the bridge over the Wisconsin River at Kilbourn City. It will be a month at least before the road can be put in order so that trains will be able to run through. The cost of the bridge in 1857 was about $25,000.

An investigation into the management of the Massachusetts State Liquor Law Agency has brought to light the fact that a Deputy State Constable named JOHNS has been selling "safesmarts" to the liquor dealers for the sum of $100 each, by which they were secured from arrest.

A destructive fire occurred on the 22d inst. at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio, by which an entire square was destroyed. The loss is estimated at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars.

It is reported the Chicago *Republican*, one of the strongest opponents of the President's policy in the West, will change front. Its business manager, and CHAS. A. DANA, its editorial conductor, will retire.

Mrs. HANNAH GULLEY, of Smithfield, R. I., died there on the 12th inst., at the advanced age of one hundred years, seven months and twenty-two days. She was probably the oldest person living in New-England.

The Richmond (Va.) *Republic* has suspended publication. The want of patronage and the impossibility of collecting debts from the impoverished people of Virginia are stated by the editor as the causes.

Rev. Dr. HORACE BUSHNELL, of Hartford, Conn., has been appointed, by Secretary WELLES, one of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

Dr. J. S. NEWBERRY, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed to a Professorship in the School of Mines of Columbia College.

The grave of ELLSWORTH, at Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, is said to be in a wretched condition—no monument and the fence out of repair.

LOCAL NEWS.

Among the distinguished spectators at Police Trials, yesterday, before Commissioners ACTON and BERGEN, were Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, Judges BARBOUR, DOWLING and GARVIN, Senator MURPHY, Coroner NAUMANN, Ex-Mayor TIEMANN and Hon. NATHANIEL WARING. Several of these gentlemen were present while the Commissioners were trying Patrolman CHARLES H. GORE, of the Eighteenth Ward, for alleged violation of the rules, and it was their opinion that President ACTON, after the officer had triumphantly proved himself innocent, took unnecessary advantage in cornering him on another and less important matter. The President's intimation that Officer GORE may be sent back to Quarantine at LEONARD's School for Instruction was not relished. The number of civilians who had, it seems, previous to the Police Trials, been wantonly "arrested" by policemen on uncommonly large, but in every case the evidence made it clear that the complainants had themselves been the offenders. The complaint of Mr. JOHN REID, President of the Workingmen's Union, against Patrolman THOMAS F. BRADY, may be taken as illustrative of the class. Mr. REID accused the Officer of striking him without provocation. The testimony was that the officer was "walking on the sidewalk in front of the Union Rooms," in obedience to his orders he undertook to clear the sidewalk; Mr. REID, who had just stepped out of the Workingmen's meeting, declined to "move on," and bade the officer attend to his legitimate business; thereupon the officer pushed him with his baton. Capt. JOHN JOURDAN called the Commissioners' attention to a curious phase of the trade of burglary as conducted in this City. Mr. MICHAEL DINKELSPIEL's glove establishment, on the second floor of No. 408 Broadway, was robbed, on the night of the 13th instant, of three hundred dozen kid gloves, and a week thereafter a letter informed Mr. DINKELSPIEL that he could negotiate for the restoration of his property. He informed Capt. JOURDAN, and the Captain bade him enter into a negotiation, with a view to the capture of the burglar; but Mr. DINKELSPIEL negotiated and secured a hundred dozen of his gloves, paying $800 therefor, and suffering the burglar's agent to escape.

The divorce suit of TILT vs. TILT was on again yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Justice BARNARD. Counsel for the plaintiff announced themselves ready, but said that they would move for an attachment against a defaulting witness. Owing to the absence of this witness the case was adjourned to Friday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The counsel for the defendant claimed that the developments which must necessarily be made on the trial, were of such a nature that they ought not to be given to the public, as they would be, if the case were not referred. The Court has decided that the proceedings shall be had in open Court.

An action of considerable importance is now on trial in the Common Pleas before Judge CARDOZO and a Jury. It is entitled JAMES L. LAMB and others vs. The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, and has grown out of the fire which occurred on the night of July 9, 1864, at Pier No. 1, North River, occupied by the Company. The plaintiffs claim $100,000 for the loss, by fire, of numerous bales of cotton stored on the pier at the time. Some important questions of law as to what constitutes a delivery are involved in the suit.

CHARLES PETERS and EDWARD J. PETERS brought an action against the Columbian Insurance Company to recover about $16,000 insurance, on the brig *Experiment* and her cargo, consisting of lumber. The vessel was lost on a voyage from Ellsworth, Me., to this port. The defence set up is, that through fraud and false representations the policies of insurance were procured after the plaintiffs had good reason to believe that the brig and cargo had been lost. The case was submitted to the Jury yesterday and they will render a verdict this morning.

Yesterday Judge RUSSEL had before him HENRY E. MORING, on an indictment charging him with making a sale of six thousand bags of Java coffee without paying a State tax thereon, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 547 of the Session Laws passed by the last Legislature of this State. The defendant filed a demurrer, and after argument the Judge decided in favor of the defendant. The District-Attorney gave notice that he would carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

At the close yesterday, Mr. MANNIERRE, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Board of Excise, had received $802,350. Col. BANTRAM, Inspector of Excise, had filed 5,619 indorsed applications for license. This morning the Board's Committee on Applications for License, will hear dealers from the village of Astoria and the towns of Flushing, Newtown and Jamaica.

The beautiful and costly monument recently erected to the memory of Col. VOSBURGH by the Seventy-first Regiment National Guard, was yesterday inaugurated at Greenwood Cemetery with appropriate ceremonies. Both the Seventy-first and the Twenty-third Regiments paraded on the occasion, and an address was delivered by His Honor Mayor HOFFMAN. The ceremonies were impressive and interesting.

From a report prepared by the Chamber of Commerce it appears that the total number of vessels captured by rebel privateers was 283—their tonnage being 182,307. The estimated value of vessels and cargoes was $26,546,000. Some of these were bonded and released, leaving $20,068,000 as the value of the property actually destroyed.

The corner-stone of a fine new hospital for the treatment of the diseases of women was laid yesterday at the northeast corner of Fiftieth-street and Fourth-avenue. Addresses were delivered by the President, Dr. JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, and J. BENEDICT, Esq.

An interesting lecture on the geological proofs of the Noachian Deluge was delivered last evening at the rooms of the Western Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 76 Varick-street, to a large and attentive audience.

The trial of the libel suit entitled HUGH MINNICK vs. MOSES S. BEACH was continued yesterday in the Common Pleas, Part I., before Judge BRADY and a Jury. The testimony is concluded, and counsel will commence to sum up at 11 o'clock this morning.

The piano factory of Mr. JOHN SQUIRES, No. 707 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The total loss is estimated at $70,000.

Mr. THOMAS W. BURDSALL, President of the Security Insurance Company, doing business at No. 119 Broadway, committed suicide yesterday afternoon, by taking strychnine.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday five prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison, two for three years each, and three for two years and six months each.

The case of LAMIRAUDE, the alleged French bank embezzler, was again before Commissioner BETTS yesterday. He denied that he was guilty of the charge against him.

A decree of divorce was granted in the Supreme Court yesterday, in the case of JOHN PFAN vs. ERNESTINE PFAN.

Mr. S. DE WITT BLOODGOOD read a paper on the subject of "A Proposition to Establish a Magnetic Observatory in New-York," last evening, before the Section on Chemistry, Geology and Mining of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art. A Committee was appointed to revive public interest in the subject introduced by Mr. BLOODGOOD.

The Gold Room advanced to 138 per cent. yesterday, and then returned to 138¼ per cent. There was much excitement to buy to cover short contracts at lower figures. The market for money was close, and the Stock Exchange lower.

Produce and Merchandise were generally held with more firmness yesterday, in view of the rise in gold. There was more doing in the leading articles, such as Breadstuffs, Cotton, Petroleum, Pork, Tallow, and Sugars. The freight market was quiet.

Secretary Seward's Speech—The President and Congress—The Real Issue.

Mr. SEWARD's speech at Auburn, which we published yesterday morning, was mainly a calm, candid and dispassionate statement of the condition of the country, with especial reference to the differences of opinion that have arisen between the President and Congress. No one can read it without coming to the conclusion that these differences have been greatly exaggerated; and that the only real and irreconcilable hostility against the President in Congress is that of men who are determined that there shall be no reconciliation between the sections, which for a time were sundered by the war. The Committee has presented a plan "recommending that Representatives in Congress and in the Electoral College shall only be admitted upon *impracticable* conditions, and in every case that they shall be excluded until 1870." This, if sanctioned by Congress, makes the real issue between that body and the President. "To this complexion," says Mr. SEWARD, "the question of reconciliation in Congress has come; or if it has not already come to this complexion it must come before the present Congress shall expire. Either *loyal Representatives*, coming from States that stand in an attitude of loyalty to the Union, *must be now admitted*, or *we have no reconciliation, except through an appeal to the people in future popular elections.*"

No one whose mind is free from prejudice can fail to see that this is an accurate statement of the case. The Committee presented a series of Constitutional Amendments, which are to be accepted by three-fourths of all the States, and by each Southern State also, as conditions without which no Representative from *any* Southern State shall be received; and one of those conditions involves the disfranchisement of the great mass of the Southern people until 1870. Is it not perfectly just to speak of this as an "impracticable" condition? Is it not absolutely certain that it will be rejected? Does not the declaration of Mr. STEVENS, in the House, that without this he cared not a "snap of his finger" for the rest, render it clear that he does not intend nor wish that any Representatives from the South shall be received—that he intends to exclude them altogether?

Members of the Union Party in Congress may as well begin to look this matter in the face, as to shut their eyes to it any longer. They are told that the object of the Committee is to "restore the States lately in rebellion to their proper relations with the Government." But if they will examine for themselves the real nature of the measures presented for their approval, they will see that they are certain to accomplish exactly the *reverse*. They will exclude those States, not admit them. They will defeat their restoration—not promote it. If that is what the great body of the Union Party actually desires, it would be much more honest to say so; but if not, they ought by this time to understand the real object of the scheme pressed, under false pretences, upon their sanction and indorsement.

Mr. SEWARD exposes with great clearness and force the fallacy and falsehood of one of the charges most vehemently pressed against the President. It is alleged that he seeks to *bring back the rebels into Congress*. This has been asserted, over and over again, on the floors of Congress, in the hostile press, and by those in every quarter who are leading this bitter and envenomed warfare upon President JOHNSON. We have taken occasion repeatedly to expose and refute it by citations from the President's Messages, Speeches and Proclamations, every one of which demonstrates its falsehood.

Here is the manner in which it is met by Mr. SEWARD:

"The sowers of discord further insist that the representatives who have come from the unrepresented States are actually disloyal. *It is agreed on all hands that disloyal Representatives ought not to be in any case admitted.* Congress, however, has the constitutional right and power to exclude all such Representatives, not only from the States unrepresented, but from any other State. When therefore a Senator or Representative from one of the unrepresented States presents his credentials to the body to which he has been elected, he offers himself as any other member does for a trial upon the question of his loyalty and allegiance. *It belongs to Congress to prescribe the form of the trial and the evidence of loyalty it will demand.* In accordance with this principle, and in view of exactly this occasion, Congress has heretofore established two test oaths—one a general oath of fidelity and allegiance, the other a special one, disavowing and repudiating all connection with disunion or rebellion. These laws are general. They require every member to subscribe to them, they are required to be presented to every claimant to a seat, *and yet the members from Tennessee and Arkansas have been six months asking to have these oaths tendered to them for their subscription, and have been denied.* It would seem that they could be justly denied only on the ground that in subscribing to the oaths the claimants would commit a fraud and a perjury. Not only is there a legal presumption to the contrary, but every intelligent man in the community admits the proved loyalty, fidelity and constancy of all the members who have come from Tennessee and from Arkansas. The apology for the denial is that, although the members now chosen are loyal, *yet that they might become disloyal after being admitted.* Is it necessary to say that the same subterfuge may be equally resorted to in the case of every other member of Congress? The suspicion is illogical and unwarranted by the Constitution. And even if it were both constitutional and logical, *Congress has still the reserved but absolute power to expel the member whenever he shall become unfaithful or faller to his allegiance.* The advocates of dissolution, pressed by these facts, resort to the argument that although it is true that the Representatives who have come from Tennessee and Arkansas are loyal, and can meet conscientiously and legally every test which Congress has prescribed, or can prescribe; and although they may be expected to remain loyal themselves, yet that among those who have come from other unrepresented States there are persons who cannot take the test oaths and are therefore properly held to be disloyal. The reply is obvious. *Let all disloyal claimants from other States be rejected.* But in any case admit the loyal Representatives of Tennessee and Arkansas. *Still Congress excludes the loyal, grouping them in one indiscriminate mass with the disloyal.* This course of the opposition has failed to be satisfactory, and therefore new arguments must be found. One of these is, that although the present Representatives are loyal, the terms for which they were elected will some day expire, and they may be followed by disloyal successors. *The same argument would affect every seat in both Houses of Congress*, because, although the constitutional presumption in favor of loyalty in the several States always remains good, yet no one can absolutely guarantee that any one State or district in the United States may not at some future time send a disloyal Representative. We all see clearly that the question is not of what is passed, nor yet of what is future, judged by any standard of patriotism and loyalty—that the whole Congress could accept some districts in every State, and many of the States have, at times, heretofore suffered themselves to be represented by disloyal men, and any one or all of them may consent to be represented by disloyal men hereafter. The only sure way to guard against this imaginary danger would be to dispense with Congress altogether. *Thus the advocates of dissention seem to arrive at the conclusion that our entire system of Republican Government is an absurd failure.*"

It is impossible to resist the force of this reasoning. It is impossible to justify the exclusion of loyal men from loyal constituencies in Tennessee and Arkansas, except upon principles which would dispense with Congress altogether, and repudiate the fundamental principles of our Republican Government. Yet it is to this issue that the Union majority, responsible for the action of Congress, are suffering themselves to be betrayed. By adopting the report of the Committee of Reconstruction as it has been presented, they deliberately assume this position; they commit themselves to this definite and intentional defeat of reconciliation, which, as Mr. SEWARD says, is "nothing less than a practical abandonment of the nation to the rebellion—nothing less than disunion and revolution—Mexican or French anarchy." We cannot yet believe that the Union members of Congress are prepared to go to the people on such a platform.

The Financial Panic in England---Its Causes and Features.

The financial excitement in England cannot be said to have occurred unawares. The culminating point has been reached suddenly, as it always has been in similar circumstances, but for some time past it has been distinctly indicated. The collapse consequent upon a period of excessive inflation had already begun, and the enormous depreciation which has been going on in certain commodities, and in securities of almost every description, has both hastened the disaster and contributed to its intensity. Compared with the panic of 1857 this difference is evident: *then*, external influences precipitated difficulty, and were the immediate causes of a crisis; *now*, the operating causes are mainly domestic, the effect arising out of the warlike prospect in Continental Europe being but secondary in its bearing upon the London market. There is another distinction, too, of which the United States may well be proud. In 1857 the drain of gold was from England to this country, the first great failure—that of DENNISTOUN & Co., of Glasgow—having been a result of embarrassments on this side of the Atlantic. In the present instance, instead of inducing business trouble, we are contributing munificently to the mitigation of misfortunes for which neither our trade nor our speculations can in any degree be held accountable.

What may be termed the key-note of the difficulty has been equally distinct in each case. The Dennistoun failure pointed to the American trade as the controling weakness of the time. In the same manner, the suspension of GURNEY, OVEREND & Co. now reveals the relation of the financial companies which have sprung up like mushrooms in the British metropolis to the period of inflation through which England has passed, and the want of real strength which has characterized the most pretentious of these concerns. Perhaps the Credit Mobilier of Paris should be regarded as the great exemplar which the speculators of London had in view at the outset. Its facilities for promoting gigantic undertakings, its potency as a competitor with the most wealthy capitalists, and the opportunities it offered for boundless speculation, were considerations which no doubt weighed heavily in the minds of those who afterward became the organizers of financial companies on the opposite side of the Channel. Be this as it may, the discount-house of GURNEY & Co., with unlimited liability attaching to its partners, was converted into a huge financial company, on the principle of unlimited liability, with prominent railway men among its directing partners, and with an actually paid-in cash capital only partially representing its nominal basis of operations. Companies of this nature then multiplied rapidly. Freed from the old liability of partners, and tempted by the prospect of prodigious profit, speculators with money and speculators without money rushed into them with a recklessness which should hereafter moderate the reproaches of our English cousins. Nothing was more easy than the creation of financial companies, with nominal capitals of millions, of which but a fraction had really been contributed by the stockholders. They were so many financial pyramids inverted—a great pile of credit resting upon a minute amount of cash. The companies, nevertheless, went to work lending money to help all sorts of enterprises, and paying dividends which looked like usurious profit. The money they advanced, however, was for the most part not their own. They were mere discounting agencies, assuming hazardous risks with the chance of enormous profit, and hypothecating the securities they received to obtain the money for their customers. The remainder of the story may be soon told. The securities on which the companies had obtained and in turn made advances, shared the extraordinary depreciation which has been observable in the English market since the commencement of the present year; and the banks that had supplied the funds shrank from an extension of their investments. In some cases—as in the continental railroads, in which many great contractors are deeply engaged—the further negotiation of loans became impossible. The financial companies, themselves unable to borrow, were no longer able to lend; and their available cash capital being utterly unequal to their business, a stoppage ensued. The largest of the companies were the first to suspend, and then sprang up the panic, which, according to our present advices, although it may be but temporary, has had no parallel since 1825.

Although, then, the sudden and almost unprecedented rise in the Bank of England rate of discount, and its final refusal to assist the financial companies on any terms, must be regarded as the immediate cause of the excitement, the real source of the embarrassment must be sought in other directions. So, again, with reference to the drain of gold from England to the Continent, attendant upon the prevalence of a war panic. *That* is but a subsidiary cause, involving issues connected with the policy and charter of the bank, but affording an inadequate explanation of results, which are mainly attributable to prolonged inflation.

THE WAY TO DEAL WITH ROWDYISM.—Judge RUSSEL put a stop for several years to the trade of the garrotters in this City, by visiting on those convicted before him the very highest penalty that the law permitted. This admirable example has been followed in the cases of a minor class of criminals just convicted before the Hudson (N. J.) County Court. The criminals in this instance were rowdies belonging to New-York, who managed to get up a riot at Greenville a few Sundays ago, and committed the usual outrages of destroying property and beating inoffending citizens. Four of these young ruffians were found guilty. One of them was sentenced to six years in the State Prison. Two more were sentenced to a term of three years; and the fourth to eighteen months. This is a wholesome way of dealing with rowdyism. If we could get fifty such convictions here, followed by fifty such sentences, we should do more to put down rowdyism in New-York than if we convicted a hundred a day and sent them for a month or two to the Penitentiary.

The Approaching Trial of Jefferson Davis.

We understand that in less than two weeks from now the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS for treason against the United States Government will commence at Richmond. The day actually fixed, we believe, is the first Monday in June. The indictment is simple and specific, but the arguments, alike for the prosecution and the defence, will involve the most comprehensive and searching inquest into the constitutional authority of the Government, and the relations of individual States thereto, that has probably ever been made since the foundation of the Union.

Let the result of the trial as affects the prisoner be what it may, the importance of judicially testing the question of what constitutes treason—and whether it is possible to make the crime of treason *odious* by a legal condemnation under such a Government as ours—cannot be overestimated. The ablest constitutional lawyers in the country will bring to the examination of the case the clearest and most unimpassioned judgment. The trial will be conducted by the prosecution in no vindictive or excited temper. The defence, which has been intrusted to CHARLES O'CONOR and JAMES T. BRADY, W. B. READ, of Philadelphia; Mr. BROWN, of Baltimore; Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, and GEORGE SHEA, formerly Corporation Attorney for this City, will not—so far as the leading counsel are concerned—descend to a mere pettifogging evasion of the actual issues involved in the trial. On both sides, we feel assured, the desire will be that the case shall be tried with a thoroughness, and in a temper, that shall correspond with the vast national interests concerned.

The occasion will be one which in itself will mark an epoch in the constitutional progress of the country, and as such, far more, than as the mere judicial trial of an extraordinary offender, the proceedings will possess an interest for all time to the student of the political history of the American Republic.

The French Emperor's Speech and M. Thiers.

The Emperor's speech at AUXERRE has been interpreted as referring primarily to a "rectification" of the frontier of France, which had been narrowed by the treaties of 1815. He is supposed to mean that the Empire must reinclude Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine.

But the circumstances must be remembered under which that speech was delivered. A remarkable debate had taken place in the *Corps Legislatif*. M. THIERS, who may be considered the leader of the Middle Constitutional Party, had opposed in the most earnest and eloquent manner what he evidently feared would be the policy of the Government. He invoked the sacred treaties of 1815—not forgetting, of course, that one provision forever excluded the family of BONAPARTE from the throne of France—arguing that one great principle of those compacts was to divide Germany into a number of petty Powers, included under a nominal federal union. The Congress of Vienna, he further claimed, maintained that decision, and the balance of power in Europe would be at once disturbed by permitting a united Germany. He fears another grand Germanic Empire, in which the capital should be Berlin, and the CHARLES V. should be FREDERICK WILLIAM, and Italy should play the part of Spain. This grand structure of the future is to loom up threateningly over the frontiers of France. He dreads for NAPOLEON the part of FRANCIS I., with such an astute Minister as VON BISMARK aiding the modern CHARLES V.

M. THIERS also urged that Italy was another instance of the violation of those hallowed treaties, and the union of the Peninsula he evidently regarded with no favoring eye. The interest of France, he claimed, was in observing the pacts of 1815, and in even requiring Italy to abstain from a war with Austria.

The speech was received with immense applause, and the members of the Government present could only talk vaguely of neutrality, evidently not at all discerning what the Emperor's intentions were.

The opportunity offered was one dear to NAPOLEON's heart. It was a Villafranca stroke—but this time not in the interest of peace. When all Europe expects one thing, when the Liberals and *bourgeoisie* and the foreign Powers count on one course, to take precisely the opposite, to startle Europe by a sudden and dramatic turn, which shall prove to France that the Emperor is still master of the situation, is a golden chance which should not be lost. Still more, when the leader of the constitutional opposition takes the reactionary and anti-French position.

The distinguished French historian was undoubtedly right. The treaties of 1815 unquestionably made it a fixed principle to split up Germany and divide Italy, and hold the balance of power to lie in innumerable small and conflicting Governments. But the French people will ask, in whose interest were those treaties made? For what was the Congress of Vienna held? Everyone knows, for the Princes and Kings against the peoples. Germany was to be divided into endless petty States, that no united people might get rid of monarchs and dukes. Italy was to be governed by foreigners, that no Italian nation might ever govern its own destinies. Naples was to have its own tyrant; Tuscany its Austrian Prince; Venice its foreign master; so that the masses should never attain to power. All the best instincts of modern Europe and the real glory of the French Empire were trampled under foot by the treaties of 1815 and the Congress of Vienna. They were the beginnings of those violations of popular rights whose punishment burst forth terribly forty-five years later. It was a remarkable rhetorical, as well as political mistake, for M. THIERS to bring up those treaties of shame to France and of death to popular rights and nationalities as an argument against aiding Italy and Prussia now.

The Emperor seizes the opportunity thus skillfully afforded him. He stands among the "peasantry" as opposed to the shopkeepers and gentry, the class which most always represent France, and which have not forgotten the glory of the Empire, and he expresses his detestation of those treaties, which the opposition had just been praising, and, as the inference must be, he stands by the principle of nationalities—of a united Germany and united Italy—against the absolutist and reactionary policy of 1815, which still has a defender in France. He appeals to the popular, ambitious, destructive tendencies which bore France against an armed Europe in 1795, and which always inspired his great ancestor against the narrow conservatism of the Legitimatists and the statesmen of 1815. There can be no doubt how the peasantry of France will side, or whether his or M. THIERS' position will most please the popular heart.

When to this is added the pleasing hope to French ambition of acquiring Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine, we can judge how popular—even with the Parliamentary opposition—will be the approaching war for Italy and Prussia.

SENATOR FESSENDEN'S DISCLAIMER.—We are glad to see that Senator FESSENDEN has taken the trouble to repel the accusation that the failure to read the Colorado veto message in the Senate upon the day on which it was sent in was an intentional discourtesy to the President, on the part of that body. This disclaimer shows that there is still some respect for the Executive Chair on the part of members, or rather that the Senate at least has respect for its own character and dignity; for some of the assaults and outrages upon the President by members of the House have been at once so malignant and so petty in their nature, that they indicated a total loss of self-respect on the part of those who were guilty of them. But for some of the incidents that have transpired in Congress within the last few weeks, no one would ever have insulted the Senate by supposing them capable of insulting the President in such a paltry manner as that here referred to; but nevertheless, the explanation of Senator FESSENDEN was acceptable and to the point.

THE RICHMOND "REPUBLIC."—We are sorry to see that the Richmond *Republic* has been forced to suspend publication for lack of support. It has been the ablest, most judicious and most useful of the newspapers in Richmond. Its tone was thoroughly loyal, and its constant endeavor was to promote a calm and moderate temper among the people of the Southern States, and to induce them to attend rather to the development of their material resources than to political discussions. We hope its suspension may prove, as its editor intimates, merely temporary.

Authors of the United States.

Four or five years ago the well-known artist, Mr. THOMAS HICKS, put on exhibition his picture, "The Authors of the United States"—meaning thereby not the founders of the Government, but those who have made themselves familiar mainly by the productions of their pens. The painting survived the ordeal of criticism, and three years since was put in the hands of Mr. RITCHIE, the well-known engraver, who has faithfully and accurately reproduced the original upon a plate 35x20 inches in size.

The group of authors is assembled in the vestibule of a large hall, the outlook from which forms the background, thus avoiding the heavy drapery which gives most pictures of this character a gloomy appearance. IRVING is represented as seated at the left end of a table, and BRYANT at the right, while COOPER is standing a little to the rear. Then come LONGFELLOW, PRESCOTT, BANCROFT, MOTLEY, H. W. BEECHER, Mrs. STOWE, BAYARD TAYLOR, TUCKERMAN, and a number of others, placed in positions more or less prominent. In all there are forty-four portraits; thirty-five of gentlemen and nine of ladies, and this includes nearly all who have achieved distinction in American literature, and some, perhaps, whose reputation is rather local in its character. As a whole, however, the picture is the most comprehensive gallery of American literary celebrities ever gathered in a single engraving, and, for this reason, it will be highly prized. The publisher's agent for this City is Mr. I. G. HUBBS, No. 7 Beekman-street. There are to be three hundred artists' proofs printed at $35 each. The India proofs will be sold for $18, and the prints at $12.

The University Medical College.

In connection with the disastrous fire in Fourteenth-street, the gratifying announcement was made in our columns yesterday that the lectures and classes of the Faculty will be continued without interruption. Ample provision is to be made for the Winter course of instruction. Meanwhile, the exercises will be held in the University Building, Washington-square. The very night of the fire arrangements were made to hold the Clinique at the regular hour in the wards of Bellevue Hospital, under Dr. GOURLAY.

A WORK OF ART.—An admirably executed bust of the late Mr. LOW, of Paterson, by Mr. R. L. SHEPPERD, is on view at Messrs. FISHER & BIRD's. The likeness is excellent, and the execution of the work altogether is faultless. The friends of the deceased gentleman, as well as various artists who have inspected the bust, express themselves charmed with the fidelity and artistic skill with which the design has been carried out.

QUICK VOYAGE.—The new steamship *Pereire*, of the General Transatlantic Company's Line, which sailed from New-York for Brest and Havre, on the 21st of April, arrived out in a passage of nine days and eleven hours. On the return trip, left Brest on Saturday, May 12, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, bringing Paris papers of that date, and arrived at this port on the forenoon of Tuesday, 22d. The next departure of this fine steamship is announced for June 2.

CONNECTICUT.

Election of O. S. Ferry as United States Senator.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, May 23.

The Senate concurred with the House to-day in electing ORRIS S. FERRY United States Senator, to succeed Mr. FOSTER, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1867. The vote was strictly a party one, standing as follows: O. S. FERRY, Republican, 13; E. D. HUBBARD, Democrat, 8.

WISCONSIN.

Destructive Fire at Hudson—Loss $350,000

HUDSON, Wis., Tuesday, May 22.

A fire on Saturday last destroyed the whole business portion of this town. Loss $350,000. Insured for $100,000.

The telegraph line has been burned for about one mile from this place. Cause unknown.

The Reported Death of Senator Wright.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, May 23—11 P. M.

Nothing has been heard here of the death of Senator WRIGHT, and no dispatches to prominent men here have been received announcing such an event up to this hour.

Fires.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 23.

The saddle and harness store of J. D. HAMMOND, on West Baltimore-street, was burnt out last night. Loss $12,000, which is insured. KNABE & Co.'s piano warehouse, adjoining, was slightly damaged.

MENICAN AFFAIRS.

The Empire Going Down Hill—The New Foreign Legion a Sorry Set of Fellows—Immense Decline in Property.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Thursday, May 10, 1866.

We are fast going down the Imperial hill. The day before yesterday we were blessed, or frightened, or rejoiced, by the plain

A valuable mine of chromate has been discovered near Corpus by two doctors.

Dr. Holmes, (May 5) says: "Maximilian has granted a concession for steam navigation on the Rio Panuco, from the port 55 miles from the mouth to San Francisco to cover the construction of the steamboats.

From Mexico, (May 5) says: "Juarez has ordered the troops from Tobasco have signally defeated Gen. Joaquin, the Imperial forces under Gen. Lozada, sent from Campeachy to invade Tobasco. The Indians have risen and are committing considerable havoc, they having forced their way through the Imperial line of defence, and burned the village, killing all the inhabitants.

HAVANA.

Increasing Discontent Among the People—Suppression of Books and Newspapers, and the Manufacturers—Unpopularity of the Governor—Promises in the Twelve Altars.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 19.

Of a local nature, the principal thing of conversation is the suppression of books and newspapers, and all conversation other than that relating to work, by all operatives in cigar and other manufactories. This high-handed measure is increasing the discontent among the people—Spaniards and Cubans—and, together with other tyrannies, is likely to bring on a revolt. Our new Governor is making himself very much disliked by all classes, or rather is continuing in the same course that gained him the general ill will when he was here before.

The *Hendrick Hudson* arrived yesterday from Philadelphia 12th; and the *Andrew Johnson* from New-York 16th.

Mr. Mixon goes North by the *Eagle* to-day; also Mr. Conwin, Chargé at Mexico.

The drouth still continues in the Vuelta Abajo, and the tobacco and other crops are lost. Starvation is staring the poor in the face, and large subscriptions are being raised for their relief. Little rain has fallen there for seven months.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Independent Order of Good Templars—Death of J. G. A. Griffin—The Election of B. F. Butler as Major-General—Gallagher Found Guilty of Manslaughter.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 20.

At the second day's session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, held to-day, officers were elected and installed, Hon. S. D. Hastings, of Wisconsin, being called to the chair for the fourth successive year. To-morrow's session terminates this Convention of the Lodge. Its next meeting is appointed at Detroit, Mich., on the fourth Tuesday in May, 1867. A public demonstration took place this afternoon at Music Hall.

J. G. A. Griffin, a prominent lawyer and politician, died last night at his residence in Medford, aged 58.

The House to-day concurred with the Senate in the election of B. F. Butler as Major-General of Massachusetts Militia.

In the case of Gallagher, charged with the murder of Dennis Conkie, the Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. Gallagher was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

The American Baptist Missionary Union.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 22.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the American Baptist Missionary Union: President, Hon. Ira Harris, of New-York; Vice-Presidents, Hon. T. W. Evans, of Ohio, and Rev. Alexis Caswell, D. D., of Rhode Island; Recording Secretary, Rev. G. W. Bosworth, D. D., of Massachusetts, and a Board of twenty-five Managers.

Fire at Boston—Five Hundred Bales of Cotton Destroyed.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 23.

Buildings Nos. 120, 124, 126 and 128 Fulton-street, were nearly destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The buildings were stored with cotton, and the loss must be very heavy.

The fire in Fulton-street consumed between four and five hundred bales of cotton consigned to Gardner, Dexter & Co., which was mostly insured in New-York. The vinegar factory of William C. Barrett, who occupied a portion of the building burned, was insured for $24,000, which mostly covers the loss. The loss on the building is about $50,000. It was insured.

TENNESSEE.

The Recent Riots at Memphis—Arrival of the Congressional Committee—A Tournament for the Benefit of Confederate Soldiers—A Strike Among the Colored Levee Laborers—The Leaders Arrested.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, May 22.

The Committee of Congress for the investigation of the Riots here organized. The Commissioners are under Gens. Stoneman and Fisk, and have already taken considerable testimony. The Avalanche and Commercial advise the citizens to afford the Committee every facility.

The tournament for the benefit of maimed Confederates to-day was a great success. 5,000 persons were present.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 23.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Memphis, says:

The Congressional Committee sent to investigate the recent riot in Memphis arrived yesterday, and will commence their work to-day.

The colored levee laborers at Memphis struck for higher wages yesterday, and attempted to parade the streets. The authorities of the Freedmen's Bureau, fearing another riot, caused the arrest of the negro strikers, and conveyed them to the fort.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Louisville Presbytery—Protest of Dr. Van Dyke—Speech of Hon. Samuel Galloway in Reply to Dr. Boardman—Report of the Committee on Foreign Mission—Need of Money and Men.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 23.

In the Old School Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to-day, the protest of Dr. Van Dyke against the action of the Assembly in regard to the exclusion of the Louisville Commissioners was ordered recorded, and a committee, with Dr. West as Chairman, was appointed to report an answer in regard to it.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Missions shows that the Board has forty-six missions in different countries; that the receipts for the year were $207,000; that the expenditures were $216,000; that half the churches of the denomination failed to contribute any support, and that the Board is now in want of both money and men.

Hon. Sam. Galloway, of Ohio, spent most of the remainder of the day in reply to Dr. Boardman's speech of yesterday, taking strong grounds against the conduct of the Louisville Presbytery, and dealing trenchant blows against disloyalty in the Church and out of it.

Nothing of special importance occurred in the session of the New School Assembly to-day.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Religious Meetings among the Colored People—Accidents.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, May 21.

A religious feeling has lately made its appearance among the negro villages on the Peninsula, and quite a rivalry between the various denominations is kept up as to who shall secure the greatest number of converts. The Baptists at present take the lead, and every Sunday about five hundred negroes of all ages are baptized and join that church.

Senator Foland, who has been here on a visit during the past few days, goes North again to-night.

The steamer "Niagara," Capt. Couch, on her trip from New-York, landed, yesterday afternoon, about seventy recruits for the Twelfth United States Infantry.

A large crane used here for raising heavy weights and measures, suddenly gave way a few days ago while a gang of laborers were endeavoring to raise a 300-pounder Parrott gun weighing thirteen and a half tons. The crane broke into several pieces. No one was hurt. The accident was attributed to an imperfectly welded bolt, fastening one of the beams to the wheel.

Cornelius Cannan, a seaman on board the schooner "Nellie Brown," fell from the masthead to the deck, breaking both his arms and one of his legs. He was sent to the Norfolk Hospital, St. Vincent.

The China Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 23.

The steamship *China* will sail this afternoon with $1,937,000 in gold. She takes 193 passengers for Liverpool and 31 for Halifax.

Fire at St. Clairsville, Ohio.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, May 23.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday afternoon at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio, by which all Main-street, the most valuable property in the town was destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

FROM HAVANA.

Inauguration of Governor-General at Matanzas—Two Filibuster Vessels Captured.

HAVANA, Wednesday, May 20.

A temporary carnival, ended after the occupation of Mexico by the United States forces, as a piece of disgust for Confederate sufferers since, was blown up on Monday afternoon, while several fireworks were engaged in throwing fuses and exploding powder. One of the shells exploded, and was quickly followed by others, resulting finally in a tremendous explosion. Two of the firemen were blown to atoms, and two others were wounded. The loss of property is light.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

A Fenian Mass Meeting—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 21.

Fifteen thousand Fenians assembled at the People's Park, San Mateo, to express devotion to the cause of Ireland, and to use their influence to heal the dissensions existing among the Fenian Brotherhood. The utmost harmony and decorum prevailed.

Speeches were made by John Hamil, State Centre; Col. Walsh, of Gen. Sweeney's staff, and others.

Mining stocks continue much depressed, notwithstanding the yields of bullion are as large as usual, and capital available at low rates of interest. Ophir, $303; Imperial, $115; Yellow Jacket, $625; Belcher, $180; Challar, $302.

Legal tenders, 73½.

Arrived, ship *Prima Donna*, Herman, from New-York, and steamer *California*, from Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 22.

Commercial advices from Hong Kong report: Flour $9 per barrel, White Sugar $10, and Brown $5 50 per picul. The price of Sugar had declined 10c. per picul.

CHINA.

Arrival of Sir Richard Graves McDonnell—Seizure of a French Ship by Coolies—A Fatal Collision—One Hundred Chinamen Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 21.

The brig *Carl Ludwig* has arrived, with dates from Hong Kong to March 15.

Sir Richard Graves McDonnell had arrived there, and been inaugurated Governor with great ceremony.

The French coolie ship *Hong Kong* had been seized by the coolies on board of her. When the vessel was recovered from them she was discovered to be covered with blood and dead coolies.

A collision had occurred on board a vessel in the Macao trade, in which one hundred Chinamen were killed.

The British gunboat *Opossum* had captured a prize.

The season at Hong Kong being over, the quotations for tea were nominal.

Meeting of Tobacco Manufacturers and Dealers.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 23.

At a meeting of tobacco manufacturers and dealers, held here this morning, a resolution of thanks was adopted to Hon. R. C. Schenck for his action on the Tobacco Tax Bill.

The President's Repudiation of "Judge" Raphael Semmes.

We find in the Mobile *Times* of the 19th inst. the following interesting paragraph:

The Court of Probates.—The community was painfully surprised yesterday at hearing that Major Gen. Woods, Commanding the Department of Alabama, and whose liberal tendencies are so well known toward the most absolute system of non-interference on our State affairs, communicated yesterday to Judge Raphael Semmes, lately elected to the office of Probate Judge of Mobile County, a telegram from President Johnson, instructing him not to allow the late commander of the *Alabama* to take his seat or accept of any office, civil, political or of trust, until he shall have been duly pardoned by the Executive. The order came in the most courteous form allowed by military etiquette, and expressed the confidence of Major-Gen. Woods that no act of Judge Semmes would render it necessary to have recourse to actual military interference. The Judge at once complied with the mandate, and abstained from taking the seat which his predecessor was anxious to vacate in his favor. We confess that it is difficult to reconcile these repeated interferences of the Executive of the Federal Government with State offices, known and controlled exclusively by State laws, and which, since the foundation of the Government, have been ever honored by the Federal authorities. Yet, as in every instance, such as Mayors Wyeberg and Monroe, the most liberal clemency has been extended. We must suppose that these interferences are part of the general and wise system adopted by the President for certain beneficial ends.

The following is the official correspondence in this case:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION TENNESSEE, }
NASHVILLE, May 15, 1868. }

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Jef. C. Davis, Commanding Department of Kentucky:

GENERAL—The following telegraphic correspondence is furnished for your information and guidance in cases similar to the one mentioned in these dispatches:

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, May 11, 1868.

[By Telegraph from Mobile, Ala.]

To Brig.-Gen. C. B. Wood:

Rafael W. Semmes has been elected Judge of the Probate Court for the County of Mobile. In any action in his case necessary?

O. WOODS, Brevet Major-General.

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, May 11, 1868.

[By Telegraph from Headquarters Military Division of Tennessee.]

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D.C.:

Rafael Semmes has been appointed Probate Judge of Mobile. Shall I permit him to act?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, }
May 12, 1868. }

[By Telegraph from Washington, D. D.]

To Major-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, Commanding Military Division of the Tennessee:

Your telegram respecting Rafael W. Semmes has been submitted to the President, who directs that Semmes be not permitted to hold or exercise the functions of Probate Judge in the City of Mobile, or any other civil or political office of trust while he remains unpardoned by the President. At any time pardon should be issued to him you will be satisfied thereof. The same instructions will be observed by you in respect to any other unpardoned rebel in like position.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
By order of Major-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas.
WM. D. WHIPPLE, Brig.-Gen.

The Chicago Republican.

In the Chicago correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of the 21st inst., occurs this item:

"A well authenticated rumor says that the Chicago *Republican* will change front next week, and come out as a Johnson Administration journal. Chas. A. Dana, editor-in-chief, and Col. Mack, the business manager, will leave the concern. The new dynasty has not yet been made public, but Jas. W. Sheahan, at present principal writer for the *Republican*, will remain."

THE TURF.

Great Stallion Trot on the Fashion Course, L. I.—The California Horse, George M. Patchen, Jr., Defeats Commodore Vanderbilt.

The largest attendance of the season was assembled yesterday on the Fashion Course, L. I., to witness the great stallion trot between James L. Kerr's brown horse, George M. Patchen, Jr., and D. Mace's bay horse, Commodore Vanderbilt, for a purse and stake of $1,500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. An unprecedented degree of interest was centred in this race, as Patchen had been brought from the distant shores of the Pacific expressly to test the speed of the best and fastest horses in the East. He is a magnificent looking horse, fully sixteen hands high, possessing powers of speed not fully exhibited in yesterday's race, and is one of the finest actioned horses ever seen on the trotting turf. He won in three straight heats, never making a single break or skip in the race. He is sired by the late famous stallion George M. Patchen, the great opponent of the little queen of the turf, Flora Temple, out of an Abdallah mare, and was driven by his owner and trainer, James Kerr, who, a few years ago, brought on the renowned trotting mare, Princess, from California, and matched her against Flora Temple. Commodore Vanderbilt is well known on the Long Island trotting turf, and, although defeated yesterday, his reputation has not suffered in consequence, as he trotted the third heat in truly superb style and time, and had he not broken close to the score, the result of the heat might have been different.

There was hardly any betting, as no one knew anything of the merits of the California stallion, but well aware of the clever hands he was in, they were afraid to bet against him, yet durst not back him heavily. The sale of the betting done was about $150 to $100 on Patchen winning the race. The last heat was one of the finest contested struggles ever seen on the Fashion Course. The day was dull and gloomy, with a cold wind prevailing, which interfered with fast time being made, although the track was in admirable condition.

First Heat.—They got off to an even start after three ineffectual attempts, and kept around the turn close together. At the quarter-pole, which was passed in 37½ seconds, the California stallion had a slight lead. Vanderbilt laying close at his wheel. No change took place along the backstretch, both horses trotting steadily and prettily, but on approaching the half-mile pole Mace closed on the leader, but Kerr letting out his horse, drew away with seeming ease, passing that point a length and a half in front, in 1:18½. At the three-quarter pole Vanderbilt broke up, but Mace got him steady to a trot as they turned into the home-stretch. He could not, however, reach the California stallion, who crossed the score three lengths ahead in 2:30¼.

Second Heat.—Speculation was at a complete stand still, no one seeming inclined to take or offer odds. They got off at the second attempt, Patchen about half a length in advance, and in this way they rounded the turn; Patchen now began to draw clear of the bay stallion, and at the quarter-pole, which was passed in 37½ seconds, he was three lengths in front. A pretty race ensued on the home-stretch, Patchen keeping the lead, and Vanderbilt trotting steadily, but without any chance of overhauling the leader, who passed the winning-post in front of the grand stand, and amid the tumultuous cheering of the vast crowd on the stand, he drew away, took the pole from the California stallion, and was a clear length ahead at the half-mile pole: time 1:17. On the Flushing stretch Vanderbilt still kept dropping astern, and when the horses were turned into Jerry Jr.'s road Kerr let out his horse, and nobly did he respond to the call made upon his powers as he gradually gained upon the bay stallion, lapped him at the distance stand, and carrying Vanderbilt to a break within a few lengths of the stone, won the heat and race by a length in 2:27½.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, L. I., May 22.—Purse and stake, $1,500; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. Kerr named br. s. George M. Patchen, Jr.... 1 2 1
D. Mace named b. s. Commodore Vanderbilt.... 2 1 2

	Quarter.	Half-mile.	Mile.
1st Heat.....	36½ secs.	1:18½	2:30¼
2d Heat.....	37½ "	1:18¾	2:30
3d Heat.....	36½ "	1:17	2:27½

BILLIARDS.

Deery and Dion at Cooper Institute for the Championship—A Brilliant Game and a Rough Crowd—Dion the Winner.

Cooper Institute was pretty well filled last night to witness the contest between John Deery, of New-York, and Joseph Dion, of Montreal, for the champion cue and $1,000. The game was commenced at 8 o'clock, and Dion took the lead and turned his first thousand points, when Deery stood at 786. Shortly afterward Deery gained the advantage, and at 11:45 the game stood—Deery, 1,110, and Dion, 1,007. By some brilliant playing, the Canadian again took the lead, and at 12:10 the game stood—Dion, 1,501; Deery, 1,187. From this point out Dion had everything his own way, and at 1:10 he won the game by a run of 66, the score at the finish standing—Dion, 1,500; Deery, 1,366.

When it became evident that the Canadian was the best player, the crowd of roughs who had bet their money on Deery became very noisy, and at one time the game was stopped for full ten minutes, while the crowd broke through the barriers surrounding the players and others within the inclosure. Order was finally restored, and the game was finished.

Deery's best runs were 72, 66, 62 and 114, and Dion's were 79, 54, 92, 75, 86 and 66. The play at times was very brilliant, and both players received considerable applause for their fine execution.

All the billiard celebrities in the country were present, and during the evening Major-Gen. Burnside entered the hall, and took a seat among the invited guests.

Chris. O'Connor acted as umpire for Deery, and Mr. May, of Toronto, for Dion, and Ralph Benjamin was referee. The betting was very brisk at evens, and some $5,000 changed hands on the result.

This afternoon and evening the testimonial to Prof. Lake in the Cooper Institute, when the most noted billiardists in this country will take part in the tournament.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Governor Fenton at Blackwell's Island.—Yesterday Gov. Fenton and daughter, accompanied by Commissioners Bell and Bergman, Hon. Samuel C. Reed, and Commissary-General Dowling, of the Governor's staff, visited Blackwell's and Randall's Islands. A steamboat chartered for the occasion took the party from the wharf at Bellevue. Randall's Island was first visited. As the boat neared the wharf, the boys, drawn up in order of battle, with drums beating and colors flying, received his Excellency. A young lad not over ten years of age, the Colonel of the regiment, in an exceedingly beautiful address referring to the Governor's efforts in behalf of the soldiers of the country, and sympathy for the unfortunate, welcomed him to Randall's Island. The Governor, warmly thanking the orator, wished the boys prosperity and happiness, reminded them that the path of duty was the path of honor, and that by diligence in the right course they were sure to arrive at posts of honor and usefulness. The party, after inspecting the various buildings on the Island, left, amid the cheers and salutes of the boy-regiment. All the points of interest on Blackwell's Island were subsequently visited, and late in the afternoon the visitors took their departure, highly gratified with the entertainment afforded them.

Union Home and School.—The fifth annual meeting of this institution was held at the "Home" in Fifty-eighth-street, near Eighth-avenue, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at which time the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, President; Mrs. Chas. P. Daly, Acting President; Mrs. Gen. J. C. Fremont, First Vice-President; Mrs. Robert Forster, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Jno. S. Voorhees, Treasurer; Mrs. Col. W. S. Hillyer, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. David Hoyt, Recording Secretary. This institution, which was founded in 1851, has provided for over 800 children of poor deceased and disabled soldiers, and has now over one hundred remaining under its care. The managers having been obliged to hire another building for the accommodation of the numerous applicants, have recently purchased the lots, with the house now occupied as the "Home," and intend erecting a large and commodious building for the reception thereon. A concert and entertainment for the benefit of the Home will take place at Irving Hall this evening.

Lecture by Dr. R. P. Stevens.—Last evening Dr. R. P. Stevens delivered an instructive lecture, at the rooms of the Western Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 76 Varick-street. The subject chosen by the lecturer was the "Geological proof of the Noachian Deluge." The attendance was large, and the audience attentive in a marked degree. The lecture was illustrated by carefully prepared maps and diagrams, and was at least successful in proving the deep reading and careful research of the lecturer, if not conclusively so, in demolishing conflicting theories.

Cholera Report.—Hospital-ship *Falcon*, May 23.—No new cases of cholera admitted on board since May 7, and no case under treatment. Admitted May 21, Gerhard Vos, of Denmark, aged 2, of inanition; Anne Potter, of Louth, Ireland, aged 17, brain fever. In hospital last return, 43; add new cases as above, 2; total, 45.

Reading.—Miss H. L. D. Potter, teacher of elocution at the Packer Institute, will give an entertainment, assisted by the young ladies, in the Chapel of the Institute, on Thursday (this) evening, at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Anniversary of the Eastern District Sunday-Schools—Ten Thousand Children in Procession.—The Sunday-Schools connected with the Sabbath-School Teachers' Association of the Eastern District celebrated their anniversary yesterday by a grand parade and exercises in the churches. The procession assembled about ten thousand well-dressed children, and was in nine divisions, with a marshal for each, all being under the grand-marshalship of Mr. J. L. Bennett. Along Bedford-avenue, through which the children paraded, streamers were profusely displayed from private residences, and thousands of citizens congregated on the line of march to witness the grand pageant. The Police, under Capt. Woolon, preserved order, and gave efficient aid to the marshals of the different divisions. The First Division assembled at the New England Congregational Church, South Ninth-street, and consisted of the schools of that Church, numbering 200 children; Boss-street Presbyterian, 165; South Fifth-street Methodist, 300; Lee-avenue Baptist, 215. Rev. Dr. Smith, of Philadelphia, was expected to take part in the exercises, but failing to appear, Revs. Messrs. Paters and Pomeroy delivered addresses. The Second Division, numbering 14 children, belonging to the Seventh Reformed Dutch Church, assembled at that church, where an address was delivered by Rev. Thomas Street, of New-York. The Union Brass Band furnished the music for this Division. The Third Division, numbering 1,075 children and teachers, met at the First Baptist Church, corner of Fifth and South Fifth streets. The schools represented were the First Baptist Church, 275 children; McKibbin-street Methodist, 350, and North Fifth-street Methodist, 350. Rev. Mr. Brackett presided. Addresses were delivered by J. B. Westervelt, Rev. H. M. Gallagher and Rev. Mr. Smithers. The Fourth Division exercises took place in the South Fourth-street Presbyterian Church. The schools comprising the Division were the South Fourth-street Presbyterian, 150; Shiloh Grove North Third-street Mission, 185; Smith-street Mission, 175; Graham-avenue Protestant Methodist, 150. Addresses by Revs. Messrs. Weaver, Carlisle, Barker and Johnson. The Fifth Division met in the South Third-street M. E. Church, and comprised the following schools: South Third-street Methodist Episcopal, 204 children; Second Baptist, 170; Lorimer-street Colored, 100; Gothic Methodist Episcopal, 250. Rev. Mr. Maclinon addressed the children. The Sixth Division met at the South Third-street Presbyterian Church, and consisted of the following schools: South Third-street Presbyterian, German Presbyterian Mission, Bushwick-avenue Methodist, Grand-street Protestant Methodist, (colored,) and Bushwick-avenue Baptist. The seventh division, numbering 926 children and teachers, assembled at Rev. Dr. Forster's Church in Church-street. The schools represented were the Reformed Dutch Church, Ninth-street; Mission, Central Baptist and German Mission. Rev. Dr. Forster delivered an interesting address to the children. The eighth division assembled at the South Second-street M. E. Church. The following are the schools which comprise the division: South Second-street Methodist Episcopal, 800 children; German Mission, 200. Rev. Mr. Walton offered prayer, and Rev. Mr. Gotzaas delivered an address. The ninth division consisted of the schools of the old Bushwick Reformed Dutch Church and the

Burnett's Cologne is equal to the best imported. It is perfect in purity and delicacy, and must of itself assert a favorite place on the dressing-table. Be fashionable merely, sanction the high opinion of the most refined, and use

Burnett's Cocoaine

For sale by all druggists.

Colugbs and Colds.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple remedy, which is in daily use with many who are obliged to use their voices much, and have proved beneficial in relieving Throat Diseases. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents per box.

The Gentle Sex.—Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take STOKENEN, the LIFE REINVENATOR. It will make you strong, healthy and happy, remove all despondency, and restore the bloom of health to the sickly and wasted cheek—worn fade. $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 29 Dey-st.

Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve cures the worst cases of Galls, Scratches, Swellings, Pricks, Cuts, Sprains and Bruises. Every horse-owner should have it. Sold by all Druggists at 50 cents a box. Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Who Cares for French or English Extracts for the handkerchief, when PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus," a perfume that transcends them all, is sold at a price that would scarcely pay the duty on these foreign failures?—*Oswego Journal.*

Storage.
HALL, BLACK & CO.
are prepared to receive packages of value...
SILVER,
JEWELRY,
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
LACES, &C.,
for safe keeping during the Summer, or for a longer period. For a moderate charge they give a complete guarantee against loss or damage by fire or burglars.
No extra charge is made for cartage in the City, either in receiving or delivering packages.

"Get the Best, Fred.!!" "Best what?" "Hat, to be sure; and WHITE, do know, has the best. Who ever heard of a Hat purchased from WHITE'S that was not perfect, in fit, in style, in material, in workmanship?" Gentlemen, youths and children, you will find Hats in every style to suit all ages and all tastes. Neither are the ladies forgotten—the charming "Twilight" and "Snow-Cloud" are, in themselves, of sufficient beauty to attract the fairest of the fair.

WHITE, No. 239 Canal-st.,
Opposite the Spingler Institute.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness, and beauty; will POSITIVELY stop its falling out; will SURELY promote its growth; is CERTAIN to impart life and vigor; will INVARIABLY keep the head in a clean, cool, and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has NO EQUAL as a HAIR-DRESSING, and is endorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M.D.

Columbus, in his Discovery of a New World, was satisfied; Franklin, in his discovery of the musical glasses, was beautiful; Pomroy, in his discovery of the Egyptian Lotus Perfume, is exquisite—so all refined women assert. WHITMAN & LOVEJOY, Sole Agents, No. 41 Barclay-st.

3,000.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,000 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA,
General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Throat and Lung Diseases.
Dr. DELLENBACK can be consulted on the above diseases at his New-York office, No. 113 9th-st., a few doors West of Broadway, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Brandreth's Pills Have Performed cures upon thousands after the usual scientific skill of physicians had consented them with the assurance that they could do no more. The properties of these pills as an antibilious and aperient medicine are unrivalled. All who are accustomed to them value their virtues for the relief and health they impart. The weak and delicate are strengthened by their use, by removing the cause of sickness, the gross and corrupt humors in the body. This requires no change in diet, as no article of food is forbidden, and the pills may be taken by any one, at any age, with perfect safety. Every one should try one in his own competent judgment.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND CONSUMPTION CURED.
HAMMONDTOWN, N. J., May 7, 1866.
Dr. BRANDRETH—Dear Sir: I have long wanted to write to you and express my gratitude for the great benefit that I have received from your Pills. My health was entirely broken down, and I was reduced to a mere skeleton. I was induced to try your Pills, and before I had taken one box I found myself improving. I have now taken six boxes, and am entirely restored to perfect health. I am now 60 years of age, and weigh 170 pounds, and have not weighed so much for 20 years. I have recommended your Pills to many of my friends, and shall continue to do so. Yours, truly, JOHN WILLIAMS.

Dr. BRANDRETH—Dear Sir: I have long wanted to write to you and express my gratitude for the great benefit that I have received from your Pills. My health was entirely broken down, and I was reduced to a mere skeleton. I was induced to try your Pills, and before I had taken one box I found myself improving. I have now taken six boxes, and am entirely restored to perfect health. I am now 60 years of age, and weigh 170 pounds, and have not weighed so much for 20 years. I have recommended your Pills to many of my friends, and shall continue to do so. Yours, truly, JOHN WILLIAMS.

Principal Office No. 241 Canal-st., New-York. BRANDRETH'S PILLS sold by all druggists. See DR. BRANDRETH, in white letters in Government stamp. Price 25 cents.

We were invited to partake of a glass of HYGIENIC WINE yesterday, and must confess that nothing has come within our observation so delicious. It soothes the nerves, gently stimulates the vital functions of the blood, and imparts a healthful glow to the system. It is an important article, and utterly different from vile concoctions of whisky. Depot, No. 45 Broadway. Sold by CASWELL, MASON & CO., 52d-st. Hotel, and others.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Buy Miller's Hair Dye, large size 75 cts.; black or brown; easily applied; natural and durable; instantaneous. Sold by druggists. Depot, 16 Dey-st.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine.
No. 658 Broadway, New-York.
Send for "Report of Grand Trial at Island Park," and samples of work done there.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Buttonhole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, 537 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at HATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

Grannies—King.—On Tuesday, May 12, at the Church on the Heights, by Rev. Dr. Reis, Jerome Henry Granniss, of Brooklyn, to Miss Ella, daughter of the late David P. King, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

Leach—Rugg.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 22, by Rev. S. R. Hall, D. D., Frederick Leach, Esq., and Miss Stella A. Rugg, both of Orange, N. J.

Merkel—Stellenwerf.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, May 20, by Rev. Reuben Riley, Edwin E. Merkel and Miss Emma Stellenwerf, daughter of Amos B. Stellenwerf, Esq., of that place.

McCoy—Cassidy.—In New-York, on Wednesday, May 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Alexander McGlashan, D. D., Mr. McCoy, of Washington, Ohio, and Mary E. Cassidy, of New-York City.

Palmer—Gorham.—At West Brookfield, Mass., on Wednesday, May 20, by Rev. A. V. Gorham, Walter O. Palmer, Jr., of New-York City, and Charlie Maria Gorham, daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

DIED.

Bolton.—On Tuesday, May 22, John Bolton, aged 61 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service this day, (Thursday,) May 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his nephew, A. F. Vanderbilt, No. 459 West 47th-st. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

Ferris.—On Sunday, May 17, Emma F. Sanford, wife of Edwin M. Ferris, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives of the family, and those of Mr. Edwin M. Ferris, of Wealth Ward, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, May 24, from the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Chessman.—On Monday, May 21, after a long and painful illness, Maria, eldest daughter of James and Catharine A. Cressman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, 24th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 13 Attorney-st.

Ferguson.—On Tuesday, May 22, James Ferguson, M. D., aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his late fellow-citizens of the Seventh Ward, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 1,403 Third-av., on Friday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M.

Lewis.—In Paris, France, on Sunday, April 26, W. Irving Lewis, grandson of the late Morgan Lewis, in the 23d year of his age.

Kennedy.—On the morning of May 22, at the residence of her son, Capt. Wm. R. Merry, Hempstead, Staten Island, Jane Hart Peat, Sarah Maria, relict of Capt. Thomas H. Merry, and grand-daughter of Samuel Peat, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of Hope Lodge, No. 169, F. and A. M., are invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Church, on Friday morning, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Clark.—At Jersey City, May 22, Charles, son of Charles and Ellen Clark, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 6 East Street, Jersey City, this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Pavonia ferry-house, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

Purcell.—At Chelsea, N. J., at the residence of his daughter, on Sunday night, May 24, William Purcell, in the 68th year of his age.

Robertson.—On Sunday, May 21, Mary, wife of George Robertson, and daughter of the late James Struthers, in her 52d year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 151 West 16th-st., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Schenkeyn.—On Wednesday morning, May 20, after a long and painful illness, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, Rebecca Jane, wife of Peter Schenkeyn, aged 46 years and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 209 West 38th-st., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Whitehead.—At his late residence, Throop's Neck, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 22, William Whitehead, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of William Hand, Samuel B. Ladd and Dr. Wm. Quillian, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Pilgrim Church, Washington, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M. The Harlem boat leaves Peck-slip, New-York, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on its arrival at Harlem.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 27.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, May 23, 1868.
The body of an unknown man, supposed to be James Peters, a discharged soldier, aged 25 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark eyes, brown hair, slight whiskers, medium build, black velvet cap, blue flannel shirt, dark pantaloons, black corduroy vest, blue and white checked flannel over shirt, heavy boots, aged three months.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

JAMES RHUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 26.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, May 23, 1868.
The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Eighteenth-street, North River, five feet eight inches high, dark eyes, dark brown hair, mixed with gray; short heavy whiskers, stout built, no hair on top, blue pants, no vest, white cotton shirt, new dark plaid underskirts, dark socks, heavy shoes, leather belt around his waist, with cotton hook, about forty-five years old, in the water about two or three days.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 27.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, May 23, 1868.
The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of 6 East River, this day, is about five feet, dark eyes, dark hair, dark whiskers, stout built, no hair on the face, coat, dark striped pants, dark vest, vest buttoned, shirt bosom and body white, drawers, and

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS. Pacific R.R. Issues.
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

HENRY CLEWS. WM. P. REED. THEODORE S. SOWERS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be

ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE

on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.

U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

Dated June 15, 1865,

AND NUMBERED

112,653 TO 112,782 INCLUSIVE.

BONDS, $50 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID TO

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letter of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c., &c., commercial credits.

THOMAS WILDES & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST.,

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS and SHARES, AMERICAN GOLD, INSURANCE STOCKS and SCRIP, and MINING and PETROLEUM STOCKS.

J. LUDLOW DUMONT. ROBERT S. DUMONT.

J. L. DUMONT & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 48 Exchange-place,

NEW-YORK.

Particular attention given to mining and petroleum stocks. Interest allowed on deposits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

HAVE REMOVED

NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX,

TO

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, Friday, May 25, 1866, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1866.

The bonds will be delivered at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
Trustees.

New-York, May 15, 1866.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

The object of the above company is to substitute a corporation in the place of persons as security to individuals and corporations against loss sustained by the delinquency of persons holding places of trust.

OFFICE, 170 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

PRESIDENT: SHEPHERD KNAPP. VICE-PRESIDENT AND TREASURER: EDWARD C. DELAVAN.
ACTUARY AND CORRESPONDING SECRETARY: EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE. GENERAL AGENT: GEORGE W. PRATT.

TRUSTEES:

Shepherd Knapp,	W. H. Isham,	John Van Nest,
R. R. Winthrop,	Elias H. Ely,	R. F. Wheelwright,
F. H. Wolcott,	James M. Drake,	C. E. Norris,
David L. Dodge,	O. W. Chilcott,	Wm. Sturgis,
P. W. Cozzid,	G. A. Halsey,	Thomas Dickson,
G. F. M. Davis,	J. C. Stewart,	R. Cobb,
F. T. Butterfield,	S. Clifton,	F. W. Brown,
M. A. Hopkins,	R. L. Pierson,	H. D. Van Nostrand,
James Marvin,	M. R. Leeds,	Reza A. Hart,
F. T. Aschman,	C. M. Connolly,	E. C. Delavan,
Frank Vincent,	George Bliss,	A. Constenbader.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
No. 29 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST. }
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st of June next, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 26th day of May, next, being fifty dollars (50) on each share of stock issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent per annum from maturity of the call to date of payment.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August next.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., }
No. 61 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 226 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors appointed may deem to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866. }

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

Shubael S. Herriman,	Robert L. Kennedy,
Charles V. Talbot,	James M. Halsted,
Edward J. Woodside,	LeGrand B. Cannon,
G. Talbot Olyphant,	John L. Aspinwall,
Samuel B. Schieffelin,	James R. Taylor,
Abiel A. Low,	Thomas Dickson,
O. DeG. Sturges,	Trustees.

and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books will be opened for subscription to the capital stock of the PROTECTION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Beekman-st. and Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., and will remain open until the full amount of the authorized capital stock of said Company is subscribed.

M. H. GERRITY, }
J. S. HOMANS, Jr., } Commissioners.
JOHN R. SMITH, }

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

THE BANKING HOUSE OF DANIELS, CROZIER & CO. will occupy the premises No. 52 Nassau-st., when completed, on or about the 1st day of June.

WILLIAM B. DANIELS,
Banker and merchant, Iowa City.
HIRAM P. CROZIER, President,
Birmingham, L. I.
LUKE C. COE,
Formerly of Hyde, Coe & McCollum,
Merchants, New-York.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned Trustees for the first mortgage bondholders of this Company are receiving from time to time, the proceeds of lands comprised in the sinking fund, being one-fourth in cash and three-fourths in county bonds, issued in purchases. And the Trustees hereby give notice that they are ready to receive proposals from any bondholders who may choose to receive payment in cash and securities in the above proportions, and will give preference to such offers as are most favorable.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
A. P. MAN,
Trustees, No. 54 Wall-st.

New-York, May 14, 1866.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1866.

DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by first mortgage, dated the twenty-second day of April, A. D., 1851, and due May 1, 1866, will be purchased at par on the day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

For the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- holders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 1st day of May and reopened on the 12th day of June next.

C. W. DURANT, President.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, }
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST. }
PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1866. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends in stock or cash, under the resolutions of the Board of 9th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

DRAFTS ON CANADA—CANADA BANK notes bought and sold, by HARRISON, GARTH & CO., No. 18 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau-sts., New-York,
Washington City and Georgetown, D. C.,

keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

GEBHARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 121 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
SURPLUS, APRIL 26, 1866.....58,000
LOSSES UNPAID.....1,095

W. D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,

NO. 71 BROADWAY,

PETROLEUM, MINING, INSURANCE, EXPRESS AND RAILROAD STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

We are represented at the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

All orders will receive careful and prompt attention.

CHAS. GRAHAM,

BANKER AND BROKER,

No. 64 Broadway and No. 20 New-st.,

Stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on commission.

GEORGE BUTLER,

COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Established in 1847.

Notes, drafts or accounts collected and sold; or advances for collections promptly made to eight exchanges.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

(SUCCESSORS TO ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS,)

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE NEW GAS FROM CRUDE PETROLEUM.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK

NEW-YORK PETROLEUM GAS AND HEATING COMPANY (certified plan)

Will be opened on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May, at the Banking-house of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 32 Broadway, and will remain open until all the stock is taken.

The capital of the Company is fixed at $5,000,000, with power to increase it to any amount sufficient for the erection of suitable gas-works, and lay down street and service pipes to meet a fair competition with other gas companies in the City of New-York. The Gas Company has purchased the patented processes for the manufacture of a fixed or permanent gas from crude petroleum, and now offers to the citizens of New-York an opportunity of subscribing to the capital stock of a Company which has just been organized for the purpose of furnishing the inhabitants of Manhattan Island with a cheap and brilliant gas, to be manufactured from the crude petroleum of the Empire State, and to light the public lamps in a manner that the City will be as bright as day.

The annual plan of furnishing the gas to the stockholders at cost, charging but 10 per cent. upon the investment, will undoubtedly present the strongest inducement to the subscribers to the capital stock of this Company; thus not only receiving the benefit of a cheap and brilliant light, but likewise the profits on the business of gas-making, and having a direct pecuniary interest in the welfare of the Company.

Independent of the superior brilliancy of the light as compared with coal gas, the process of manufacture is free from offensive odors, the great economy of the Petroleum Gas—it being less than one-half the cost to the consumer than coal gas—will commend it to the favorable consideration of all who require a convenient and economical fuel for culinary and laundry purposes. Gas consumers and the public generally are invited to call at the Office of the Company and witness the gas in practical operation, where full particulars may be had.

P. VAN BUREN, President.

J. NELSON LUCKEY, Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 17, 1866. }

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN.—SEALED PRODUCT STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, May 29, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Seven Hundred Thousand dollars of "New Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by chapter 861, laws of 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of August, 1894, from the sinking fund for the redemption of the City debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates of stock for the amount of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Loan of the City of New-York," and addressed to the Comptroller.

All bids may be rejected, or accept any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., }
May 18, 1866. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of Certificates of Indebtedness issued under the act of March 3, 1863, that the option of the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said act and the tenor of said certificates, to suspend to redeem before maturity all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due on and after June 30, 1866, is hereby withdrawn, and that hereafter such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation to this Department for payment of parties who have failed to comply with their conditions.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 9, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th day of June, 1866.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 16th instant, and re-opened on the 31 day of June next.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., }
OFFICE No. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL. }
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, and of the railroad leased, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 28th day of May, inst. The polls will open at 10 M. and close at 1 P. M.

W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE St. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 4, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK- holders of this Company will be held at their office in Jacksonville, Ill., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, for election of eleven Directors for the ensuing year. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 19th June inclusive.

CHARLES RODGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 78 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Monday the 4th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN WESLEY HYDE, Secretary.

OFFICE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Milwaukee, on the 16th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 5th day of June, and opened on the 18th day of June next.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HALCYON PETROLEUM CO., }
No. 14 EXCHANGE-PL., NEW-YORK, May 7, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Trustees, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 29, instant, at 12 o'clock M. The books will remain open from 12 M. until 2 o'clock P. M., of that day.

T. L. MILLER, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, }
COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 45 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
(ROOM No. 23, THIRD FLOOR.) }
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1866. }

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from May 25, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. until 10 o'clock A. M., June 15 next, for election of Directors at Stockholders' annual meeting at Milwaukee June 14.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 37 Spruce-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and closed at 2 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. until after the election.

ROBERT J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866. }

AN ELECTION FOR TWENTY DIREC- tors of this institution for the ensuing year, and for the payment of the next succeeding dividend, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 126 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 4 next.

The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 7, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOND- holders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES H. YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

	Bid.	Asked.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	107½	108	Pac. 6s	104	105
Coupon '81	107½	108	Pac. 6s, '95	104	105
5-20 Registered	104½	105	Cal. 7s	105	106
5-20 Coupon	104½	105	Cal. 6s	95	96
7-10 Coupon	105½	106	Cal. 7s	105	106
10-40 Registered	96	96½	Cal. 6s	95	96
10-40 Coupon	96½	97	May, C. L. 6s	103	104
Navy 6s	103	104	May, C. L. 7s	105	106
Navy Certifics	100	101	Aug. C. L. 6s	103	104
Gold	142½	143	Aug. C. L. 7s	105	106
Aspen 7s	103½	104	Oct., C. L. 6s	103	104

$1,000 REWARD.—STOLEN, THE FOLlowing U. S. 7-30 notes: Nos. 127,628, 127,629, 127,630, 127,631, 127,632, 127,633, 127,634, 127,635, 127,636, and 127,637, for $1,000 each, with two coupons attached, dated August 15, 1865. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as payment has been stopped. The above reward will be paid for their recovery, or a proportionate amount for any part thereof. JOHN H. ANTHON, Esq., Counsellor-at-law, No. 298 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ORANGE CO. MANUFACTURING CO., }
No. 54 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 8. }
NEW-YORK CITY, May 22, 1866. }

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE stockholders of the ORANGE COUNTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 4, 1866, at 2 P. M. for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and other business that may come before them.

G. M. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE CO., }
No. 170 BROADWAY, May 19, 1866. }

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 P. M. G. W. PRATT, Secretary.

RIDER & FORD, NO. 39 PINE-ST., Office for sale of the valuable stock for real estate. Will exchange for houses, City lots, country residences, and farms. Furnished houses to rent in City and country; also very desirable office and desk room.

5 TO 6,000 SHARES ANAITA COPPER MINING COMPANY, of California, at 25 per share; 2,000 shares Princeton Consolidated Petroleum, at 62½ per share. For sale by GEORGE F. RILEY & CO., No. 25 Wall-st.

$4,000—WANTED—AT SEVEN PER CENT. for five years, upon a two-story high-stoop modern brick house, No. 327 East 58th-st., Middle. STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD Bonds purchased by FANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHU- setts and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, Sanitary over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
No. 29 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST. }
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866. }

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending June 30, will be paid at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and re-opened on the 1st day of July.

The Transfer Books will be closed FRIDAY, the 25th inst., and reopened MONDAY, June 4.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CORNER 27TH-AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government Tax) has THIS DAY been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office, on and after FRIDAY, the 25th inst., to the parties who were Stockholders on the closing of the books, May 14, 1866.

The Transfer Books will reopen on the 26th inst.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,

ON SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000,

BY THE BROADWAY SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 26th-st. and 5th-av.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., Corner 14th-st. Six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF MOLASSES.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1866. }

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 31, 1866, for the sale of about

30,000 GALLONS OF MOLASSES;

623 barrels averaging about 48 gallons each, and 670 half-barrels averaging about 24 gallons each.

Proposals will not be received for less than three (3) barrels or five (5) half-barrels.

All bids received will be rejected and reconsigned, but if desired by the purchaser, will be regauged by a reliable inspector before their delivery. It can be seen at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth-street wharf, Washington, D. C., or samples will be forwarded with the following letters:

Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. Clarke, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New-York City.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Penn.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. Wilson, Y. S. and Brevet Lieut.-Col., Capt. and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. Vinton, U. S. A., Boston, Mass.

Payment in Government funds, about fifty per cent. of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the Government Wharf, in Washington, D. C., free of expense.

The usual reservation by the Government in regard to bids will be observed.

Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866. }

TO SEWER BUILDERS AND STONE- BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the bidder, and directed to the undersigned, at the hour and date of its offering, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, May 29, 1866, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: SEWERS in

Clinton-place, between Second and Henry streets; in Third-street and Thirty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and in said avenues;

Forty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; in

Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and in Tenth-avenue;

Bayard-street, between Chrystie and Forsyth streets;

Spring-street, between Greene and Mercer streets; and in

Sheriff-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets.

Also, for PAVEMENTS in

Third-avenue, from Bowery to Fourteenth-street;

Fifth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-seventh-street;

Twelfth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Broadway;

Catharine-street, from Chatham-square to Southstreet;

Fourteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue;

Leonard-street, from Broadway to West Broadway; and

Mulberry-street, from Bleecker to Houston-street.

Specifications and plans can be seen, and blanks for bids obtained at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 14, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 39 Broadway, New-York. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, IN-closed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Friday, June 1, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz.:

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flagging Ninth-avenue, west side, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth-street.

For curb, gutter and flagging Third-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-seventh-street.

For curb, gutter and flagging in front of Nos. 276, 278, 280, 282 and 284 Rivington-street.

For flagging, four feet wide, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Fourth-avenue.

For flagging Fifth-avenue, west side, from Forty-third to Sixtieth-street.

For flagging Broadway, from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth-street, and Fifth-avenue, from Twenty-seventh to Thirty-first street.

For flagging First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-third street.

For flagging and reflagging Twenty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from First to Eighth-avenue.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications, agreement and maps, to be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 22, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

WRECK OF STEAMER COMMON- WEALTH.—Written proposals are requested by the undersigned until the 28th of May inst., for the purchase of the wreck and materials of the steamer COMMONWEALTH, as they now lie sunken at the wharf at Groton, in Connecticut; and also proposals for the raising of such wreck and materials. Proposals for a portion of the same, stating the name and residence of the proposed purchaser, the price which he offers to pay, the terms of such payment, and securities therefor. And proposals for raising such wreck and material, or for as much of the same as the undersigned may select, as far as compensation is concerned, to be based upon a percentage of their proceeds, upon a sale to be made of them after they are raised, and must state the name and residence of the party making the same, and the amount of such per centage. For further particulars, apply to M. S. SIMONS, Agent, Pier No. 15 North River.

New-York, May 15, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, Park, until Monday, June 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock M., for building and completing a range and two gate houses at Carmansville, near the High Bridge.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for a receiving and two gate houses at Carmansville," together with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering. The amount of security required will be forty thousand dollars.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, 65th-st., near 4th-av.

Blank forms of bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 14, 1866.

CARPET WARP, WOOL TWINE, HOP Twine and every other kind of Twine, at lowest net cash prices. WILLARD HARVEY, No. 24 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN L. DELAMATER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, May 25, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at their salesroom, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square,

By order of Charles Devlin, United States Coast Agent,

LOW SAILS MOSELEY AND CHARLESTON COTTON,

Ex brig Moseley and schr. Wolf; also the said William G. Teaks resides in the City, County and State of New-York in the United States of America; and the said Bank for Handel und Industrie, Deichmann, Gustav Meyissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Von Rath are the special partners in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany; and the said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Meyissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Von Rath all reside in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia Germany.

The said Bank for Handel und Industrie, as one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of one hundred and eleven thousand and eight hundred dollars and seven cents; and the said William L. Deichmann, one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of forty-two thousand and two hundred and twenty-five dollars and three cents; and the said Gustav Meyissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Von Rath, three of the said special partners, have each contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of one hundred and two thousand and twenty-five dollars and twenty-two cents in United States currency, making the amount contributed in the aggregate by the said special partners of two hundred thousand dollars in United States currency.

The period assigned the said partnership is to commence on the twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said partnership is to continue until and terminate upon the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

Dated New-York, April 20, 1866.

C. R. SALTZER,
Bremen.

BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE,
By JOSEPH LABOCQUE, Attorney.

WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN,
By JOSEPH LABOCQUE, Attorney.

GUSTAV MEYISSEN,
By JOSEPH LABOCQUE, Attorney.

ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM,
By JOSEPH LABOCQUE, Attorney.

JACOB VON RATH,
By JOSEPH LABOCQUE, Attorney.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BAYLEY & HILL, dissolved partnership April 1, 1866. The business of the firm will be settled by Mr. BAYLEY, who receives the stock and books, and who is alone authorized to sign in liquidation. JOSEPH BAYLEY, R. S. HILL.

New-York, May 1, 1866.

MR. ANDRUS B. HOWE IS ADMITTED as a member of our firm from this date.

HOWE & FERRY,
No. 76 Bowery, New-York.

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., ceased on the 17th inst.

May 19, 1866. C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

REDUCED PRICES.

Owing to the large decline in upholstery goods, we have concluded to reduce the price of our stock of furniture 20 per cent. for the next thirty days.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 97 and 99 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York, through their long experience and superior facilities in manufacturing first-class furniture, are prepared to supply the public at large on as favorable terms as can be had in this City. All purchasers are respectfully invited to call as above. Furniture of every kind always on hand, in full suites or otherwise.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNI- TURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers, patent rosewood tables, inlaid and other parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 28 Broadway, (established 1844,)

SHIPPING.

TO CALIFORNIA.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD
CONTINUES TO RUN ITS REGULAR LINE OF
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ASPINWALL,
CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THROUGH TICKETS TO CALIFORNIA
AND CHINA
CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 56 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
AMERICA commanded by CAPTAIN LOCKWOOD,
ATLANTIC commanded by CAPTAIN HALLETT,
PACIFIC commanded by CAPTAIN ENGLE,
will leave PIER NO. 42, NORTH RIVER, foot of CANAL-st.,
160 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and
provisions kept on board. Passengers are recommended to
purchase their tickets and procure their berths at the office of the
R. R. Co., 56 Broadway.
H. CHAUNCEY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS UNSURPASSED.
THE FAVORITE STEAMERS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. C. E. Bayer.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. Thos. M'Manus.
WILL SAIL
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
Cabin passage.....$25
The favorite steamer
HERMAN LIVINGSTON
Capt. C. E. Bayer,
will leave on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Propeller, from Pier No. 41 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah.
WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage.....$15.
Freight 15 cents per barrel, 15 cents per foot.
Every THURSDAY, landing cargo in Savannah the
following Monday morning.
The new, first-class steamship
PERIT,
Capt. R. A. DELANO, will leave Pier No. 4 North River,
at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, May 24.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 6 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
PRESENTS REDUCED.
The fast and favorite steamships
MISSOURI, LOVEZARD, Commander, sails May 26.
EL SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 2.
Cabin passage.....FIFTEEN DOLLARS.
Through tickets issued to the interior.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
RAPIDAN, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 32 NORTH RIVER.
Freight at printed tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 56 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND OLD POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 2, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COPUS,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 132 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
Blank Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. H. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 208 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW BRIDGEPORT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.
The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEBER, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot Catherine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting at Bridgeport with Housatonic Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Housatonic Railroad depot, at 8 o'clock NIGHT (Saturday excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MONES, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad depot daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded rates low.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Supt.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on pier.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. J. P. CORTTS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 19 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 19, or on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

NEW-YORK,
ORIENT, GREENPORT
AND
SAG HARBOR.
The new fast and elegant steamer
ARTHUR, Capt. G. O. GREEN,
will, on and after SATURDAY, March 21, leave New-York from Pier No. 44, East River, foot Orient Street, every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.
For further particulars inquire of
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SAG HARBOR,
GREENPORT AND ORIENT.
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave New-York, foot of Market-st., every THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.; returning will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 Jones-slip.

M. L. McCURDY & CO.,
No. 16 South-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
Sandy Hook, Highlands of Navesink, Monmouth and Red Bank.—The steamer MYRTLE, Capt. WM. P. CONOVER, will leave the above piers, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, May 12,	12 M.	Monday, May 11,	11 A.M.
Thursday, 14,	3 P.M.	Wednesday, 13,	1 P.M.
Saturday, 16,	3½ P.M.	Friday, 15,	1 P.M.
Monday, 18,	3½ P.M.	Monday, 18,	1 P.M.
Tuesday, 19,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday, 19,	7 A.M.
Thursday, 21,	7 A.M.	Wednesday, 20,	7½ A.M.
Saturday, 23,	10 A.M.	Friday, 22,	10 A.M.
Tuesday, 26,	2½ P.M.	Monday, 25,	2 P.M.
Wednesday, 27,	9 A.M.	Tuesday, 26,	2 P.M.
Thursday, 28,	3½ P.M.	Friday, 29,	3½ P.M.
Saturday, 30,	3½ P.M.	Monday, 31,	6¼ A.M.
Tuesday, 31,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday, 31,	7 A.M.
Wednesday, 31,	3½ P.M.	Wednesday, 31,	7½ A.M.
Thursday, 31,	3½ P.M.	Thursday, 31,	7½ A.M.

MAY, 1866—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Fort Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and elegant steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-street, North River:

FOR NEW-YORK.		FOR RED BANK.	
Saturday, 19th, at 10 A. M.		Monday, 21st, at 10 A. M.	
Tuesday, 22d, at 9 A. M.		Tuesday, 22d, at 1 P. M.	
Wednesday, 23d, at 9 A. M.		Thursday, 24th, at 2 P. M.	
Thursday, 24th, at 10½ A. M.		Thursday, 24th, at 2½ P. M.	
Friday, 25th, at 11½ A. M.		Friday, 25th, at 3½ P. M.	
Saturday, 26th, at 3½ P. M.		Monday, 28th, at 6 A. M.	
Monday, 28th, at 2½ P. M.		Monday, 28th, at 7 A. M.	
Tuesday, 29th, at 9 A. M.		Wednesday, 30th, at 7 A. M.	
Wednesday, 30th, at 3½ P. M.		Thursday, 31st, at 7 A. M.	
Thursday, 31st, at 4 P. M.		Friday, June 1, at 8 A. M.	
Saturday, June 2, at 10 A. M.			

All freight must be on board at least a quarter of an hour before starting.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR ROCKLAND LAKE.—Steamboat CHICOPEE, Captain JAMES PARKER, leaves foot of Day-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Nyack, Piermont, Tappan, Sparkill, Tarrytown, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Nyack, and Sing Sing. Returning, leaves Rockland Lake at 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, the steamboat MAGENTA will leave New-York every afternoon (Sundays excepted) from foot of Barclay-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., landing at Cozzens', West Point and Cornwall; returning will leave Newburgh at 6:30 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45, landing as above.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier 41 North River, foot of West-st., for Troy (and the only line declining by railroad North and East daily, Saturdays excepted, at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer EMPIRE STATE leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK.—CONNECTING WITH THE New-York Railroad.—The swift and powerful new steamer RIVERSIDE leaves Pier No. 27, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

FOR SEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM LIGHTER "GEN. Frans Sigel," 86 feet long, 20 feet 6 inches beam, 7 feet 6 inches hold; has 2 cylinders, 12x18; also, a donkey hoisting engine aboard. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., at Peck-slip. Also, one new propeller tug, 100 feet long, 18 feet beam, 8 feet 6 inches hold; has 2 cylinders, 12x18; Ingersoll's patent condenser; is entirely new and a superior model. Will be sold cheap. Apply to J. S. UNDERHILL, shipyard, Greenpoint, L. I.

EXCURSIONS.

NOTICE.—THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 are requested to meet at the office at No. 4 City Hall-place, and get their tickets for the excursion that takes place on the 18th day of June to celebrate the day that the war was declared, and the victory gained against Great Britain. By order of
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
N. B.—At sing the expenses will be divided among the sick and needy members of the corps.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES.—DUDLEY'S Maple and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barges for dancing and others. For choice of days apply to W. A. R. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Jay-st.

ASTROLOGY.

A FORTUNE FOR ALL WHO CONSULT Miss WILLINGTON, who reclaims drunken or unfaithful husbands, tells of business, good luck, number, name, state, &c., No. 289 Bowery, opposite 8th-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MME. DECOLAR, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT, has removed to No. 63 East 26th-st., between Madison and 4th ave. Past, present and future foretold. Disbelief invited.

NO. 165 BOWERY—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant and Gifted Lady, tells all you wish to know; private apartments, reasonable.

Mr. JAMES ROBINSON,
the Champion Rider, and his little pet CLARENCE,
in their Great Act of
HORSEMANSHIP,
Mr. ROBINSON in his grand Equestrian Act with CLARENCE.
Miss CARLOTTA DE BERG,
and the entire Company in their SUPERB Specialties.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 26, BENEFIT of Mr. R. CROMETTE, the popular Humorist.

IRVING HALL.
BENEFIT OF THE UNION HOME FOR THE ORPHANS OF OUR DECEASED AND DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
Grand Operatic Concert on SATURDAY EVENING, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 24, 25 and 26, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, under the auspices of the Officers of the Institution.
The Great Chemical Heliorama will be exhibited. Fifty orphans will sing "Tenting on the old camp ground." Also the Union Glee Club, Mrs. ADELINA M. HOUTON and Mrs. MISTER J. McALLISTER have kindly volunteered their services. Mr. ROBERT ELDER will preside at the Organ.
Admission, 50c.; Children, 25c. Tickets to the three Entertainments, $1; to the Afternoon Performance, 50c. and 25c. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY
OF
YALE COLLEGE
will give a
CONCERT
AT
IRVING HALL,
WEDNESDAY, May 30.
Tickets $1. The sale of reserved seats will commence on Thursday morning, at the Box-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, TO families or single gentlemen, large and small rooms in a splendid house, on very reasonable terms, for the Summer. No. 136 West 16th-st.

BOARD—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS AND ALL conveniences, with board, for an adult family or a few single gentlemen; first-class accommodations; new house; good neighborhood. No. 2 Van Nest-place, Charles-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

NO. 109 CLINTON-PLACE, 8TH-ST.—A very handsome parlor floor and extension, with alcove; elegantly furnished; use of unfurnished back parlor if desired; desirable for gentleman and wife, or party of gentlemen; also other well-furnished rooms, with or without board.

SPECIAL PRIVATE BOARDING.—ANY lady desiring to find an elegant home with excellent meals, unsurpassed attendance, and retirement during confinement, can find every requisite with a widow lady living genteelly, without children or boarders. For particulars address Box No. 281 Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE OR single, with or without board; first-class, with a private family in the centre of the City; rooms to public square; reference exchanged. Address T., Box No. 149 Times Office.

NO. 116 WEST 38TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class board, in one of the finest locations in the City, may be had by a few single gentlemen; none can secure better accommodations; apply on early application.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen and wife or single gentlemen, with or without full board; modern improvements; convenient location. No. 32 East 27th-st.

NO. 57 EAST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with hot and cold water, for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen, with or without board.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 39 WEST 43D-ST., a large and pleasant front room on the second floor; has gas, hot and cold water, clothes press and closets. Reference required.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, in a small, quiet family, with or without board. No. 40 West 59th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.; references exchanged.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A party of gentlemen, or a family wishing a liberal private table, and a strictly first-class house, on Madison-av. Address WHITE, Roy'd's Express Post.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS. With or without board. Inquire at No. 29 9th-st. References required.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT board, in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 205 (old No. 72) East 16th-st.

TWO LARGE DOUBLE ROOMS TO let, with or without board. No. 248 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS opened a commodious hotel for the accommodation of City boarders, at East Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y., on line of Albany and Susquehanna R. R., two hours from Albany; charges reasonable. Address GEORGE RICH, proprietor, or call for reference at No. 261 2d-av., or on Lawyer Robinson, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN ASTORIA, AT THE Stone Mansion, overlooking the river, 40 minutes from the City; communications can now be obtained by applying at the mansion, or addressing BOARD, Box No. 1,337 New-York Post-office. Stables on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD—DELIGHTFULLY LOcated, one mile from Williamsbridge, on the Harlem R. R.; 30 trains from the City daily. The grounds attached; a few families can be accommodated; no extra charge for stable accommodations; references exchanged.
E. W. TAYLOR.

COUNTRY BOARD AT GRANGE, AN hour from the City and 5 minutes from the depot, with or without board; first-class, with a private table; use of the Croton water; fronting a public square; references exchanged. Address J., Box No. 149 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WEST TISBURY, Martha's Vineyard, justly popular as a Summer resort. A few more boarders can be taken at the Tree-Inn House; for pamphlet, &c., application to Mrs. E. S. ETHEARN, West Tisbury, Mass.

BOARD—WITH DESIRABLE ACCOMMODAtions, may be had with a private family, in a pleasant, healthy suburban location, near Newark, within an hour of City Hall. For particulars apply personally to JOSEPH FORSTER, No. 10 Warren-st., Newark.

COUNTRY BOARD IN TARRYTOWN—Pleasant situation and pleasant rooms. Address A. C. S., Post-office, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—Address JACOB HICKS, North Hempstead, Queens County, L. I.

BOARD AT MEADOW SIDE, NEAR Glen Cove, L. I.—Several families can be accommodated with board for the Summer, at a large farm-house, near the water. Good bathing, boating, fishing, &c., on the premises; location healthy, surrounded by shady and beautiful walks and drives; accommodations for horses and carriages; stage to steamer. Inquire of F. B. HEARTT, on the premises, or address, at Locust Valley, L. I., CHAS. E. PEEKS.

A FEW PERSONS CAN OBTAIN BOARD during the Summer at Bridgeport, Conn., in a private family, 2½ hours' ride by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; 16 trains daily; location unsurpassed; large house, pleasant rooms, the yard contains 2 acres, fruit and shade trees; 5 minutes' walk from railroad depot and steamboats; very convenient to churches, Post-office and good physicians; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Address A. J. ELY, Box No. 1,236 Bridgeport, Conn.

BOARD AND LODGING ON THE SOUTH side of Long Island; three bedrooms, a parlor and sitting-room, in a small farm-house, with board, can be had at a moderate price, at the town of Waterville, Long Island. The house is situated on a stream, near the Great South Bay, and affords fine boating, bathing and fishing; cool during the hot weather. Address GEORGE W. TUTHILL, Manorville, Long Island.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND BOARD for the season or year just above Llewellyn Park, south of Orange, N. J., and on the Orange Mountain, with a city family strictly private residing at their country farm; those who keep a horse or horses, and fond of riding, &c., and who would like to live in a home, preferred. Address E. H. W., Box No. 1,139 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—COUNTRY AND CITY for gentlemen and families. N. B.—Parties wishing board or rooms can see descriptions that cannot fail suiting. Call, or address BOARD, Exchange, No. 823 Broadway.

BOARD AT STAMFORD—A FAMILY OF four adults occupying one of the finest places at Stamford, splendid grounds, also bathing, would add a gentleman and wife, also a young lady to their number. Those who wish the comforts of a good home address Box No. 1,317 New-York Post-office.

A FEW PERSONS CAN OBTAIN BOARD for the Summer in a private family; location elevated and healthy; scenery unsurpassed; accommodations strictly first class; terms from $6 to $8 per week. Address W., Box No. 449 Springfield, Mass.

A SELECT PARTY MAY OBTAIN FIRST-class board and accommodations with a small family, occupying one of the most delightful places in Stamford. Conn.; grounds spacious and attractive; stabling superior. Address Box No. 6,863 Post-office, New-York.

AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad, desirable rooms can be had in the addition to the Summit House; also accommodations for a large family in a spacious cottage, with private table, if required.

BOARD AT YONKERS—THE FORMER Residence of Judge Beebe is now opened as a first-class boarding-house; the location is beautiful; fine air; fruit of every kind; water throughout; stabling for horses. Apply on the premises or to No. 80 16th-st.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMmodated with board during the season at Bellport, L. I., fronting the great South Bay; good fishing, gunning, &c., at a moderate price. For particulars, apply to ROBERT GAGE, No. 18 Cortlandt-st.

SUMMER BOARD ON THE HUDSON—One mile north of Fort Lee; well shaded, good water, fine air; terms low. Inquire at lowest price, 653 Hudson, corner Cottage, Corlaer's, N. J. References, Dr. Walker, Esq. at No. 35 Wall-st.

BOARD AT HILTON.—FAMILIES OR SINgle persons wishing board can find desirable accommodations in a fine, healthy location, by addressing Box No. 113 Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT NEWBURGH, ON the Hudson, in private family; first-class accommodations; location high and healthy; references. Address H. W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD CAN be obtained in Piermont on the Hudson, by applying at No. 234 West 36th-st.; stabling if desired.

$4.—BOARD FOR MOTHERLESS CHILdren; instruction if desired. Adults $6. Address Box No. 122 Pittsfield, Mass., Post-office.

BOARD IN FISHKILL.—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations, &c., $7 to $10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

EXPRESSES.

MERCHANTS' EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 169 BROADWAY.
Have completed arrangements for the transportation, promptly and efficiently, of merchandise, jewelry, bonds, bank notes, coin and bullion, to all parts of the South and West.
As this Company is not working on a fictitious and imaginary capital, but have abundant means to promptly pay any loss that may occur, the undersigned will guarantee the same to be common carriers' risk on all matter intrusted to them to forward.
Insurance effected at the lowest rates.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH LARGE SHIPPERS.
RATES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
For rates and contracts apply to
T. G. WESTCOTT,
No. 169 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant; being exceedingly efficacious, they are confidently recommended as a specific. They are mild, safe and sure. Price $5 and $10 per box. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 113 Liberty-st., or send by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau's guarantee is a safe and immediate remedy for irregularities in females with or without medicine.

FREE CONSULTATION.
DR. A. ROSENBERG,
who has had a long experience in private diseases, cures the greatest sufferer in a wonderfully short time. Young men who by secret habits suffer from involuntary emissions and seminal weaknesses will be effectually cured, otherwise they will never enjoy the blessings of a family. Ladies' private diseases and monthly irregularities will be cured without fail. Office No. 24 Ludlow-st., near Grand-st. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

CHOLERA PREVENTIVE.
TIMOLAT'S old-established Sulphur Medicated Vapor Baths, removed to No. 118 Bleecker-st. These Baths are recommended by our most eminent physicians as a preventive of all epidemic diseases. Given daily. adv

O. S.—1823.
CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S Sanitized and improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 20 Bond-st., New-York, without the use of mercury. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the specialist of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character, in 2 years' practice in this City. Dr. K. is one of Nature's Noblemen. Consult them at all times combined. Cures and will come from last time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been humbugged by others will find a reliable call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this most neglected branch of medical science, he is prepared to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Resuscitates of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, Stricture, &c., eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may rest a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 165 Elm-st. Call and send or write.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, late of Mayfair, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail in the most obstinate cases, $2 per box. Can also be sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impotency or Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Explicit directions accompany each box. Secrecy and safe transit may be relied on by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life will cure you. Price $5 per box. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 136 Elm-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 100 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent to any address in the world in receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly courses in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., Sole Proprietor, No. 136 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Sold at his office No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,324 New-York City.

ALL LADIES' DISEASES TREATED BY A Mme. DURAND, at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day, or will be visited at their residences if desired. No. 202 Bowery, opposite 6th-st. Hours 9 to 5.

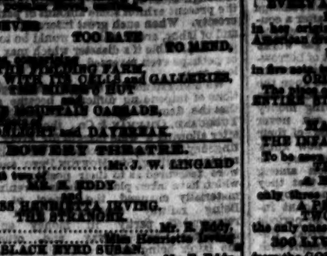
DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $2a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York. The only place.

LADIES IN TROUBLE, RELIEVED AT one interview or by mail in 24 hours; sure in obstinate cases. Call or address Mr. MARCHESE, No. 659 Broadway, New-York.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 178 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 4. Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, $1 50. R. WARNER, Publisher, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEyond redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. No one cures the worst cases of secret disease in half the time any other physician does, or pay takes. Chapped and chapless will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within a few days by the use of one bottle of his Arcanum, which has had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 9 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 51 Division-st., New-York City, where he cures, moderately, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient may see no one but the Doctor himself. Dr. HUNTER'S BLOOD DROPS are the best spring and summer medicine discovery, for one week's regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases from one to six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 25 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

FOR SALE—A BOAP-BOILER. ADDRESS BOX



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With new scenery, &c., THE OCTOROON FARM, THE PRISON, THE CELLS and GALLERIES, THE BURNING CABIN, THE SWAMP HUT, THE MISSISSIPPI CASCADE, with its magnificent MOONLIGHT and DAYBREAK.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole proprietor.....Mr. J. W. LINGARD
Last night but two of.....MR. E. EDDY
MISS HENRIETTA IRVING.
THE PYLEANS.
The Stranger.....Mr. E. EDDY.
Mrs. Haller.....Henrietta Irving.
William.....Mr. E. Eddy
Gustavus.....Mr. Hamblin Irving.
TO-MORROW EVENING.....Positively last night of Mr. E. EDDY.
SATURDAY.....Benefit of Miss HENRIETTA IRVING

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 28,
REVIVAL OF
C. M. WALCOT, JR.'S
on which occasion will be presented Scribe and Auber's great drama of
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
with the original music, scenery, &c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT—MONDAY, MAY 28.
DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA, by JULIUS EICHBERG.
This opera troupe comprises the following talented artists:
Miss Caroline Richings, Mr. Wm. Castle,
Mme. Rosalie Hessel, Mr. F. C. Campbell,
Miss Kate Harrison, Mr. Edward Rogers,
Mr. D. B. Wolfe, Mr. George Ketchum,
JULIUS EICHBERG, Conductor and Musical Director.
The above troupe will perform at this new and elegant opera house for a short season, and the management will spare no pains or expense to render the entertainments a perfection of opera, combining merriment with melody, light, brilliant, sparkling and suited to the Summer season.

KOCH'S TERRACE GARDEN,
(Late Winken's)
Third-avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth sts.
The undersigned beg to announce that they have succeeded in making arrangements for the Summer season with
MR. THEODORE THOMAS
and
HIS GRAND ORCHESTRA
to give daily in this favorite and well-known resort, the finest CLASSICAL CONCERTS ever heard, TO COMMENCE ON OR ABOUT JUNE 4.
Full particulars in future advertisements.
J. KOCH & BROTHERS.

THE ALLEGHANIANS
VOCALISTS AND BELL PLAYERS,
JUST RETURNED FROM EUROPE,
WILL GIVE THEIR
LAST CONCERT BUT TWO, THIS EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

BECKER'S FRUIT FLAVORS,
FOR CONFECTIONERS,
Cooper, Gold and Ann sts.,
And No. 127 East 26th-st., near Broadway.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, NEXT door to the Fifth-ave. Hotel. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Prices always reduced. Great success of this troupe. Home favorites crowded with festivities of the City. To conclude with the roaring farce, PETER PIPER. Matinee Saturday at 3 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
is now opening almost daily, upon the arrival of steamers from
LONDON AND PARIS,
GAUZE MERINO
UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWERS.
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AND DRAWERS,
FANCY AND PLAIN
LISLE THREAD HOSE
AND HALF-HOSE,
RICH EMBROIDERED
PARIS
SHIRT FRONTS
ELEGANT FANCY
FRENCH
SHIRTINGS,
BUFF,
WHITE
AND MODE
LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
DOG,
CAPE AND KID
PROMENADE GLOVES,
&c., &c., &c.
The above goods have all been put in store at a low gold premium, and will be sold at low prices.
NO. 637 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK

BARGAINS
IN
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FIXTURES.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
NO. 631 BROADWAY,
SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK
OF
H. N. HOOPER & CO.'S
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, &c., &c.

WINDOW SHADES,
FOR
STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS,
PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 339 BROADWAY.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES,
CLOAKINGS, MANTILLAS, SILKS, TRIMMINGS, &c.
AT
CAMPBELL'S EMPORIUM,
No. 298 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts.

BARGAINS
IN
FRENCH CHINA.
DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, &c., &c.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
NO. 631 BROADWAY,
SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK FOR THE SALE
OF H. N. HOOPER & CO.'S GAS FIXTURES.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
Our new WHOLESALE ROOMS will be ready for business to-day.
We can supply the cheaper trade from our down-town jobbers all prices. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 251, 253 and 255½ Grand-st. (2 doors from 4th ave.)
(Fifth block East from the Bowery.)

DRY GOODS.
Mesdames VIRPOLET, No. 17 Clinton-place, beg leave to inform their customers and the public in general, that they have just received from Paris their usual assortment of Summer cloaks and white muslin dresses. They offer, too, for sale, their well-known corsets, expressly made for their house.

LADIES' SHOES AT LESS THAN COST.
I am selling all the soiled and unfashionable shoes on hand at half price. In quality they are equal to the best, and are just the thing for country wear.
SAMUEL D. GORMAN, No. 481 Broadway.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in five acts, many tableaux, and three nights with all its ORIGINAL MUSIC AND BURLESQUE.
The play will be produced after
EIGHT MONTHS OF PREPARATION.
THE SC

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Africa at Halifax.

Her Steamship Only Three Days Out.

Further Particulars of the Great Financial Crash in England.

Parliamentary Proceedings—Suspension of the Bank Charter Act.

Boundless Terror and Distrust in Financial Circles.

THE EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS

Napoleon's Speech at Auxerre a Puzzle to Everybody.

It is Interpreted to Mean Peace and to Mean War.

The Representatives of the Great Powers Demanding Explanations.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys Says the Emperor Didn't Mean Anything.

Preparations for War in Germany and Italy.

The mails by the steamship *Cuba* reached this City last evening. We give from our European files full accounts of the great financial panic in England, and some interesting comments from the French press on the Emperor's recent speech.

THE GREAT PANIC IN ENGLAND.

The Bank of England—Action of the Government—Suspension of the Bank Charter Act.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th inst.,

MR. BAGWELL said:

I wish to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he has consented to recommend any peculiar facilities to be extended to the Bank of England under the present monetary panic, and what may be the nature of the intelligence he has arranged to meet the wants of the mercantile public.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I stated at the commencement of the evening that representations had been made to me from quarters of great influence and credit with regard to the extraordinary state of alarm and distress prevailing in the city to-day. I stated that these representations had come to me from gentlemen representing the private banks of London in particular, and that I had reason to expect that I should receive similar representations from the United Kingdom Joint Stock Banking Association. I did receive a deputation of gentlemen connected with the joint stock banks, and the representations that I received from them were more earnest and urgent than I anticipated. I stated also at the time I had the honor of addressing the House, that the effects of the day's proceedings in the city had not *become known to us through the Bank of England.* Since that time *they have become known to us*, and though the bank with its just desire to maintain the good credit of the country, and to avert disaster, has extended its loans and discounts to-day to a sum somewhat exceeding four millions, *and the effect of that large accommodation was to reduce the reserve of the bank by a very large sum, indeed not very short of three millions of money.* Under these circumstances Her Majesty's Government have felt that the actual reserves of the bank, as far as we do know, because the precise state of the reserves throughout the country is not known, yet the London reserve is known, and the estimate is sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes—under these circumstances we find that the bank reserve being reduced in a day from about six millions to a sum not exceeding three millions, that is a state of things calculated to cause the greatest uneasiness in the mind of the public in regard to monetary matters, which calls for the intervention of the Government. I had the opportunity this evening, with my colleagues, of considering the state of the facts, and we have determined to address a letter to the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, substantially corresponding with the letters to those officers in 1847 and 1857; that is to say, that if the bank, proceeding with its usual prudent rules of administration, should on any occasion, in order to meet the wants of legitimate commerce, to grant such advances and discounts as may be required, issue notes from the issue department to the amount of notes issued by them in that department, which shall be in excess of the limits allowed by law, we recommend that they should not hesitate to make that issue, and we undertake, in the event of the arrival of the contingency, to make an indemnity application to Parliament to sanction that proceeding, and we think it necessary now to enter into points of detail, but that is the substance of the letter which will be in the hands of the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England to-morrow morning, and which we earnestly hope will have the effect of allaying the uneasiness that prevails, and the more so that we do not believe that any unlimited issue of paper would be of any assistance in anything sound in the general business of the country, but refers to matters of a definite and specific character. In that respect we are able to draw a favorable distinction between the present crisis and those of former times. One of the points of the present crisis is the astonishing rapidity with which it has come upon us, and which has reduced the opportunity of deliberation given to the Government within very narrow limits indeed. Of course we were not unmindful of the duty belonging to the post we occupy, and we tried to do the best of our power, and we trust and believe that the course we have pursued will meet with the appreciation of Parliament.

Graphic Description of the Panic—The Necessity of the Suspension of the Bank Charter Act Questioned.

From the London Times, May 12.

If anything can justify a suspension of the Bank Charter Act, it is the panic which swayed the city to and fro yesterday may excuse the step, although we believe that *the reign of terror was already approaching its end, and would have speedily ceased had no infraction of the law been permitted.* Even now it is probable that the license allowed to the bank will not be used. It cannot, however, be denied that about midday yesterday the state of affairs was terrible. The doors of the most respectable banking-houses were besieged more, perhaps, by a mob actuated by the strange sympathy which makes and keeps a mob together than by creditors of the banks, and throngs heaving and tumbling about Lombard-street made that narrow thoroughfare impassable. The excitement on all sides was such as has not been witnessed since the great crisis of 1825, if, indeed, the memory of the few survivors who shared that panic can be trusted when they connect it with the madness of yesterday. Nothing had happened since the day before to justify such a fear as was everywhere shown. The Directors of a recently established joint-stock bank, involved to a comparatively slight amount, had thought it prudent to avoid the run they foresaw by suspending payment; but it is known and confessed that the cause of the Company were sufficient to meet all its liabilities, and to leave a considerable surplus. Rumor, however, like the false woman in the Laureate's legend, "ran riot among the noblest names," and left no reputation unassailed. Each man exaggerated the suspicions of his neighbor, and until a report, at that time unfounded, was circulated in the afternoon, that the Government had authorized the bank of Directors to issue notes to the extent of five millions beyond the limit imposed by the Bank Charter Act, *it seemed as if the fear and distrust of the commercial world had suddenly become boundless.* The statement was baseless, but it served to allay a panic which had no solid foundation. Even the announcement that Messrs. PETO & BETTS had suspended payment, with liabilities amounting to four millions, did not revive the panic in its first intensity, and the statement that the Consolidated Discount Company and the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association had stopped produced little effect. Men had begun to reflect on the nature of the circumstances which inspired them with such blind alarm, and when once reason is able to assert its claims to attention, its influence goes on increasing until it acquires its ascendency. We are persuaded that had the Government stood firm the panic would have subsided of itself; the men of business going into the city to-day would have felt ashamed of yesterday's madness, and if, as we expect, confidence be speedily restored, we shall attribute it to natural causes rather than to the interference of the Executive Government.

What, in fact, had happened, that business men should go about panic-stricken; that the ordinary course of credit should be suspended; that the Bank of England should be compelled, in mere self-defence, to advance its rate of discount to 9 per cent., and that deputation after deputation should beseech, and at last prevail upon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer to suspend the operation of the Bank Charter Act? A discount company which had doubled the value of its discount brokers for that of "financing," which had locked up its assets in securities promising to repay a high rate of interest, but incapable of conversion into cash on an emergency, had found its resources too limited to meet the calls upon them except at a ruinous sacrifice of its property, and had therefore suspended payment. An opinion, since verified in one instance, prevailed that other finance companies, which had run a short but brilliant career of success, would have to take the same step; but what reason was there to believe that ordinary bankers had adopted the perilous policy of these finance associations? The dangers of finance companies and of the discount companies, which were finance companies in all but name, had been foreseen and foretold, and unless the bankers of London had departed altogether from the traditions and lessons of their fathers, there was no fear of their being in similar peril. The commercial world was beginning to see this last night, and the announcement that there is no ground for apprehending any serious failure among the solvent firms of the city, with rare exceptions, will be received with satisfaction. The immediate cause of the panic was the refusal of the Bank of England to make further advances on Government paper, which cannot be realized except after a considerable delay. Many of the railway companies, dock companies, city improvements, drainage and the works all over the world which depend on the habit of borrowing for periods of one, two and three years, naturally and it is plain that their existence depended upon the permanence of their credit, the maintenance of a constant power of borrowing money for such long periods. If, then, they were never be hastily called upon to meet the whole of their engagements. As matters at last, we now know that the credit of such companies may be dangerously shaken, that the speculation among them has been carried to such an extent that they have not the ordinary available balances on hand, and that their liabilities are to a large amount incurred upon demands of money to call on for periods of a few days, commonly not exceeding a week. Under such conditions the slightest run is fraught with danger, and it is because of their ignorance that OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. were enabled to suspend payment, that the Consolidated Discount Company had taken the same step, and that an anxious shareholder had applied to the Court of Chancery for the appointment of a provisional committee to investigate the affairs of the Imperial Mercantile Association, instead of wasting its resources by the conversion of securities at ruinous rates of depreciation. The suspension of MESSRS. PETO & BETTS was apparently a necessary consequence of the suspension of the companies which supplied their current demands for capital to complete their contracts; but although these events are deplorable in themselves and in their consequences, it would have been altogether unreasonable to be inspired by their occurrence with a general distrust. A particular course of unsound business has broken down, but the position of ordinary bankers and merchants remained unaffected. Confidence would have been surely and speedily restored had the law been preserved in all its integrity, and though the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his colleagues probably found it impossible to resist the pressure put upon them, we cannot but regret a step unwarranted by what has occurred, or by the prospects which were immediately before us.

The Government have authorized the Bank Directors to issue notes beyond the limits imposed by the Bank Act, and a House of Commons containing an unusual number of directors and contractors received the announcement with considerable cheering. We trust, therefore, expect during the next few months, the revival of a controversy which he had hoped was finally closed, as to the character of that portion of the Parliament which breaks down at every time of trial. *We believe, as we have said, that the suspension of the act was unnecessary*, and it can easily be proved from this week's experience that the maintenance of the law in ordinary times is beneficial, even though it be not aside periodically. The suspension of the act was unnecessary because there were already trustworthy symptoms that the panic was subsiding, and it was unnecessary, moreover, because the Bank of England might have used its credit by other means, without endangering the convertibility of the bank-note. But were it not for the act, that confidence in the Bank of England, which is the secret of the magical effect produced by a suspension of the law, would be impossible. It is not that the existence of the act causes a panic which its infraction allays. The panic of the current week, like all other panics, is the consequence of an abuse of credit practiced everywhere except at the Bank of England, which by the laws of its existence is prevented from adopting the evil policy acted upon elsewhere. When the time of retribution comes, and the facilities of credit, which have been abused, are no longer to be enjoyed, when distrust is rampant, and every man suspects his neighbor, the Bank of England, saved by the wisdom of its constitution, is enabled to step in and imprudent excess of credit, comes to the rescue. We are not left absolutely helpless, because there is a reserve fund of credit always at hand upon which we can fall back. We recognize the necessity of having recourse to it on this occasion, but it is due to the Bank Charter Act that such help is possible, and the Act is justified even though it be periodically broken.

The Stoppage of the English Joint Stock Bank, and of Peto, Betts & Co.

From the London Daily News, (City Article,) May 12.

It is impossible to describe the confusion and excitement which have prevailed to-day in the City of London, and which have never been paralleled within the memory of business men. Throughout the day the streets in which the leading banking-houses are situated were so filled with anxious or curious crowds that locomotion was almost impossible. Fortunately a great deal of this excitement seemed to spend itself in curiosity alone, and only a few of the establishments which have lately been chiefly pointed at by the ever-ready finger of distrust experienced any important draught upon their reserves. It is further satisfactory to remark that a considerable portion of the notes withdrawn from some of the banks by timid depositors or customers was relodged in other and better ace edited institutions, so that the money will still be utilized. As regards such portion as has been absolutely withdrawn with a view to hoarding, of course nothing but a solution of the existing crisis will bring it back again. On the part of all the banks, however, both metropolitan and provincial, extraordinary efforts were kept up to make ample provision for every possible contingency, it being rightly imagined that a rather general "run" could scarcely fail to result from the stoppage of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., (Limited,) combined with the many other adverse facts of the day. Among these we have unfortunately to chronicle the stoppage of the eminent firm—we believe we may still say the millionaire firm—of Sir MORTON PETO, BURTS & CO., and of the Joint-Stock Bank of London. The provision made by so many bankers caused an immense pressure upon the Bank of England, which, according to rumor, has to-day paid away between two and three millions of the £9,000,000 of notes that remained in its till by the following night, pursuing that time as 24, it will be seen how closely we are approaching once more to the complete exhaustion of the bank's available note issues. The probability is that the demand will continue, especially for account of country bankers anxious to guard against contingencies, and it is therefore believed that, unless the Bank Act of 1844 be at once relaxed, to-morrow, or at the latest Monday, will witness an absolute stoppage on the part of the Bank of England to discount a single mercantile bill. As this would be tantamount to the immediate stoppage of more than half the banks and mercantile firms in the Kingdom, it is obvious that the Act of 1844 is doomed. Throughout the day great excitement was caused by repeated rumors that Government had actually consented to the relaxation of the law; but it appears that, though many influential commercial men have been to-day in public deputation to press their recommendations personally upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was not till 6 o'clock this evening that a deputation of the London joint stock bankers had an interview with the Minister, to urge the necessity of instant measures of relief. This relief can, of course, only be given in one way, namely, by an issue of notes beyond the legal limit. Mr. GLADSTONE promised an immediate consideration of this momentous matter by himself and his colleagues, and that he would at once confer with the authorities of the Bank of England on the subject. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Government *some* may be looked for to-morrow, and that no desire to adhere to an obsolete financial crochet will cause a postponement of relief until the area of loss, already wide enough, is further extended, and the list of mercantile victims unnecessarily lengthened.

This morning the utmost confusion reigned throughout the Stock Exchange. Securities of all descriptions were totally unsalable, the only exception being perhaps Consols, and even as regards this stock it would have been impossible for any banker, pressed by demands for deposits, to have sold any large amount for immediate cash. This being so, it is obvious that even the most solvent banks in the metropolis would have no alternative but to suspend payment were the existing pressure to continue for a few days longer. Such a step would be rightly maintained. In proof of the utterly disorganized state of even the market for the English funds, it may be mentioned that, owing to the extreme pressure for money, *including* the dividend, was quoted lower than the price *ex* dividend for June.

SUSPENSION OF SIR MORTON PETO.

From the Daily News, May 13.

The eminent railway contractors, Messrs. PETO & BETTS, have, through the pressure of the times, been compelled to announce their suspension. The liabilities are about £4,000,000, of which £3,800,000 are amply secured, with large margins, and the remaining £200,000 represent acceptances and accounts for current supplies. All the works which the firm contracted for abroad are in a very forward state, and arrangements will be made at once for their due completion. In England nearly all the contracts have been undertaken jointly with other powerful contractors, and these works will, therefore, not be impeded. It is understood that the house could have held a meeting this morning for the last time, to state *their* liabilities, but it was foreseen that this would prove merely a half measure, and it is fairly considered that no dishonor whatever can attach to the partners in stopping payment in a time of terrible pressure like the present. The circular issued to the creditors is as follows:

No. 9 GREAT GEORGE-STREET, WESTMINSTER, }
May 11, 1861. }

We much regret to find ourselves under the painful necessity of allowing our acceptances to be returned, owing wholly to the disappointment of the arrangements we had made for their provision, which have been defeated by the very unexpected turn which has taken place in the money market within the last few days. We have considered it to be the most expedient course in the interest of all parties, that for the present we should make no further payments, and await the subsidence of the financial panic now prevailing; but we are assisted to state, that having submitted a statement of our affairs to Mr. J. R. OSBORNE so lately as the 2d of last month, we then possessed a clear balance of upward of £1,000,000, estimating our various properties at their fairly realized value. Our position now is but slightly changed, and we have therefore only to solicit forbearance on the part of those who hold our engagements, and we trust in a very short time to submit, through Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND & CO., a satisfactory proposal for the adjustment and discharge of our liabilities.

We remain your very obedient servants,

PETO & BETTS.

RESOURCES OF THE FIRM.

From the London Star, May 12.

The suspension of the great firm of which Sir MORTON PETO is the head, following so soon upon the fall of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., cannot fail to aggravate and intensify the alarm which now reigns paramount throughout the commercial world. The conspicuous figure which Sir MORTON has played in the history of modern enterprises, and the vast and world-wide character of the transactions in which he and his partners have been and are engaged, both complete the consternation which is said to have prevailed in the City yesterday, and render it difficult to estimate the consequences which may result from the present unfortunate crisis. Of course, we have no means of knowing the exact position of the firm, but we have been assured by those who are well acquainted with its affairs that its resources are ample to meet all its liabilities, and that the present suspension is only a temporary one. Whether such a statement will be borne out by the result of the reply that has been received from M. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

COMMENTS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

M. Emile de Girardin, in La Liberté, May 8.

This speech requires no comment. *In France and Europe it will sound like a knell of the dead.*

From La France, May 8.

We are profoundly devoted to the cause of peace; but, under existing circumstances, our first duty is to tell the truth to our readers. We are constrained to declare that, *after* [illegible] speech, we [illegible] Emperor NAPOLEON, [illegible] of the treaties of 1815, the [illegible] as the important element of a [illegible] suffer them; the [illegible] *to be* [illegible] *the day on which the Imperial Government appears in the Official Journal.* The report of battle is about to be [illegible] of the peace of which [illegible] has been greatly during the last few days.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE CESSION OF VENETIA.

Telegraphed Special Dispatch to the London Times, May 12.

The Vienna papers publish a report, stated to be derived from reliable sources, that negotiations have been entered into between Austria and France, the result of which is understood to affect a total change in the present state of political affairs. The subject of negotiation is represented to be an arrangement whereby Austria would be relieved of the double burden of carrying on war simultaneously in the North and in the South. Should these negotiations have a satisfactory issue, Prussia would remain isolated, and in the event of war would have to oppose Austria single-handed.

From the London Daily News, May 13.

There is no longer any reason for keeping silence respecting the negotiations which have been carried on of late, having for their object an arrangement for the cession of Venetia by Austria. Well-informed persons have been aware of those negotiations; but apart from the honorable obligation under which they lay, forbidding them to make the endeavors of diplomacy a matter of public discussion, it did not appear that any useful purpose could be served by reference to those endeavors in their incomplete state; while, on the other hand, such a reference might have contributed to defeat the very object of negotiations. Accordingly, the facts have been only very distantly and obscurely alluded to in the English Press. Nor, indeed, is it in our power even now to do more than confirm the fact, so creditable to the disposition of the Austrian Government, and affording so clear a proof of its desire to preserve peace, or, if that be not possible, at least to circumscribe war. Whether the negotiations will ripen to maturity, or be blasted by accident or malice, is more than any one can predict. But it is satisfactory to see that our contemporaries at Vienna feel at liberty to mention them; and considering the delicate subject and the susceptibilities of the Court of Austria, we hope we are warranted in inferring from the liberty they assume that the affair has entered a stage at which success has become probable. Most thankful, indeed, would every sensible, every humane, every Christian mind feel to learn that a way had been found to avoid war upon a question which reason, good feeling, enlightened self-interest, all unite to enforce into the category of [illegible] *chauvinistic* agree to solve in one way. The Emperor of Austria and his advisers might almost command events, could they succeed in carrying the negotiations we now hear of to a happy conclusion. At the same time, in proportion as the advantages of a pacific and honorable arrangement unfold themselves and expand before the sight, the more poignant is the reflection that while the path of wisdom is now and [illegible] dismal depths are difficult, dark and horrible, and the plans of wisdom may be frustrated by delay. If anything is to be done, it must be done very quickly. The sands are fast falling in the glass which measures the hour of opportunity. A few days, and the roar of cannon may drown the voice alike of the simple and the sage, and we may have to content ourselves with that exceedingly doubtful reasoning which is called the logic of events.

Mobilization of the Prussian Army.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Wednesday, May 8.

One thing is certain: the King, though driven as he conceives himself to raise one armament after the other, is determined to act strictly on the defensive. I believe the time is not far off when His Majesty will be inclined to take the advice of his royal nephew at the Belvedere, who a day or two ago urged him, in the most pressing terms, to declare that he will abide by the treaty of Gastein, and on no consideration go to war with the Kaiser. Meanwhile defensive measures have attained to vast proportions. By royal order of yesterday the three *corps d'armée*, which had been but partially affected by the two preceding orders, are mobilized. After this step—a consequence, by the way, of the mobilization of the entire Austrian army ordered on the 5th—the whole of the Prussian regular forces will be ready to take the field two or three weeks hence. The main army, if the aspect of affairs does not improve, is to consist of about 250,000 men, under the command of the King, with GEN. MOLTKE as the Chief of the Staff. It will be so disposed as to hinder the Austrians advancing upon Berlin by way of Saxony. Another army of about 120,000 men will be stationed near Wesel, a strong fortress in Southwestern Rhenia. The formidable character of the Austrian preparations may be gathered from the fact that while the main army, whose strength will be about equal to Prussia, is assembling on the western frontiers of Bohemia, a second body is being concentrated in the eastern counties of that Kingdom, and a third in the west of Cracow. This last already reached the number of 40,000 men. Reckoning up the rum total of the available forces, it appears that the North and Prussia will confront each other with between 900,000 and 400,000 men on either side. Over and above these, Austria has 180,000 free to move upon Italy. The Austrian manner of troops is somewhat ahead of the Prussian; but while the mass opposed among the Prussian fortresses are already in a perfect state of defence, much remains to be done in the Austrian strongholds in Bohemia and Moravia.

The Situation in Italy—Rumors Concerning Garibaldi.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FLORENCE, Monday, May 7.

The reports of Garibaldi's arrival have of late been numerous, some saying he was to land at Leghorn, and others at Genoa. It is quite possible that he may be coming; may be a little deterred, as constituting of itself almost a declaration of war. For the same reason the formation of the volunteer corps is kept quiet, and the decree remains unpublished. When it appears, I believe that it will be found to declare that the 20 battalions of volunteers (probably 18,000 or 16,000 men) are to be "under the commandi of Gen. GARIBALDI and under his entire responsibility," or words of that effect. It is quite possible that GARIBALDI may take off his corps to some unknown destination. It is pretty certain that Gen. LA MARMORA, and perhaps some others of the principal Italian Generals, would rather be without the volunteer element, at least so far as it should be destined to act in conjunction with the regular army, and it would not surprise me if GARIBALDI were to embark for a time at Genoa. A descent on the Dalmatian coast would not be at all unlikely. With Hungary still unsatisfied, hopes may be built on an insurrection there, to which an Italian force on the east coast of the Adriatic might extend a hand of amity, while the mere name of GARIBALDI would act as a spark to light it up. There is a talk, also, of probable risings in Bosnia and Servia, and of the consequent opening up of the Eastern question. Such a movement would excite a stronger interest in England than the present Austro-Italian complication apparently does. It was reported here yesterday that the British Government had offered a double mediation, between Austria and Prussia on the one hand, and Italy and Austria on the other, but little importance is attached to the intelligence, even should it prove true. The armaments of those three countries, it is justly observed, are only symptoms of a state of things that mainly exists. That, if the mediation refers only to such arrangements, it must manifestly prove unavailing, while diplomacy has already shown itself incompetent to settle the questions to which those warlike preparations are due. The *Nazione* goes so far as to say that even the cession of Venetia could not now disarm Italy, and that she could only reply, "It is too late." The other, however, would be a tempting one, could it be carried out in such a way as to avoid the existence of a very binding treaty with Prussia could reasonably account for its rejection. In any case, the staving off of the war now so imminent is not likely to be accomplished by English influence. England is in a fair way to be considered on the Continent as no longer forming part of the European family, so careless does she show herself of its affairs. To English dwellers abroad it is sometimes vexatious to see how lightly our influence is considered in European councils. People smile when they hear of our Ambassadors having made representations to foreign Governments requesting them to keep the peace. A parish beadle shouting himself hoarse outside a ring fight with a pocket of pygmies, or a fire engine wife demolishing one another would command about as much attention. Possibly the sneers of the Continental nations only cover envy of our prosperity. But notes and dispatches will certainly have no effect when it is known that, should they be disregarded, there is not the smallest chance of the employment of fleets and armies. In the present case our keeping aloof is doubly unfortunate, delighted because it leaves such free scope to French intrigue and machinations. The present state of affairs is looked upon by many as the result of a diabolical conspiracy, of which Paris is the focus, and Austria is to be the victim. Should she be unexpectedly found more than a match for Prussia and Italy combined, France will doubtless in some way come to the rescue. Some suppose her guerdon already stipulated, so far as Prussia is concerned. The Rhine frontiers are difficult, but she has horrible fear of the plans of wisdom may be frustrated by delay. If anything is to be done, it must be done very quickly. The sands are fast falling in the glass which measures the hour of opportunity. A few days, and the roar of cannon may drown the voice alike of the simple and the sage, and we may have to content ourselves with that exceedingly doubtful reasoning which is called the logic of events.

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THE GERMAN QUESTION.

The Imperial Speech at Auxerre—Comments of the French Press—Does the Speech Mean Peace or War?

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, May 10.

BURGUNDY would seem to be especially selected by the Emperor NAPOLEON to speak his mind to those who differ from him. When the peasants of Auxerre were told the other day that it was only with them and those like them that he discerned the true genius of France, and that it was only with them he "breathed freely," it was as if he had said that the enlightened population of the large towns were the enemies of the poorer classes. What the Legislative Body, against which, in particular, the Imperial excommunication is hurled, may do or say, it is hard to determine. The Deputies have just closed what is called "the right of interpellation," and even if they had, the Minister would plead his irresponsibility to anybody, except toward the Emperor, and that, for reason, you know, is responsible only to his conscience and to the nation. They have no choice but to submit, unless the spirit that raised the minority to 46 survives the provocation, and the 46 swell to 146.

I have said that Burgundy seems the spot specially chosen for displays like the present. It was at Dijon, the ancient capital of the duchy, that the President LOUIS NAPOLEON, he who was to be, and is, announced the Legislative Assembly, and designated it as ever ready to vote measures of repression, but invariably refusing him all the benefactor measures he demanded for the good of the country." It was on the same occasion he gave a significant hint of what was coming: "Whatever be the duties which the country imposes on me, it will find me resolved to carry out its will; and you may believe me when I tell you that France shall not perish in my hands." I remember the expectation depicted in the countenance of the Minister of the Interior, LEON FAUCHER, who was sitting at the table next the President, when he heard this defiance flung at the Assembly; and it was curious to witness the perplexity in the morning faces, who did not well know whether to applaud or remain silent. LEON FAUCHER, who knew no more of what the President was about to say at Dijon than M. ROUHER and his colleagues the other day at Auxerre, started up from the table as if suddenly attacked by illness, left at once for Paris, and arrived just in time to prevent the *Moniteur* from publishing the dangerous words. They were known, however, in Paris the following day. Questions were asked in the Chamber—for the representatives of the people were in those times allowed to ask questions—and LEON FAUCHER declared that he had no knowledge whatever of any speech at the Dijon banquet except the speech that appeared in that morning's *Moniteur*, which did not contain the words alluded to. This declaration of war against the Assembly took place on the 1st of June, 1851; in six months after, nearly day for day, came the *Coup d'Etat*.

The day the Auxerre speech appeared in the *Moniteur* it was rumored in Paris that in his short address to the Mayor the words about the treaties were not spoken by the Emperor, and persons who were by declare they never heard them. It was on the Emperor's return to the Tuileries that he wrote them out and sent them to the *Moniteur*. The irritation of the Deputies has not cooled down, and in vain the Ministers try to explain away the words intended for them. At the last reception at the Tuileries the Emperor made it a point to be particularly gracious toward the members of the Legislative Corps who were present, but his compliments were received by them in silence, and their demeanor indicated that they deeply felt and still resented the lessons given them.

EXPLANATIONS WANTED.

Paris (May 9) Correspondence of the Independance Belge.

Several of the representatives of the great powers, including Lord COWLEY and M. DE BUDBERG, waited upon M. DROUYN DE LHUYS this morning to request from him some explanations of the speech at Auxerre. The Minister of Foreign Affairs gave some explanations which appear to have been accepted as satisfactory, and which are said to amount simply to this: that the Emperor, in what he said at Auxerre, merely expressed his own personal opinions, and that he did not intend to bind the Government to any particular course of action. The Ambassadors, it is said, were satisfied with this explanation, and have sent it to their respective Governments.

From the Constitutionnel (Government Journal), May 9.

M. DE GIRARDIN could only characterize the speech at Auxerre by saying that "it will resound in Europe like a cannon-shot."

M. DE GIRARDIN is mistaken. *This speech will resound in France and in Europe as the expression of good sense.* The opinion of the Emperor upon the treaties of 1815 is old and well known. He expressed it three years ago, before the Legislative bodies in the following terms, which certainly none have forgotten: "The Treaties of 1815 have ceased to exist; the force of things has overthrown, or tends to overthrow, them almost everywhere." The great bodies of the State and public opinion applauded these words as well as the proposition of a Congress, necessary for the security of nations. Yet this language was much more serious than that held at Auxerre, since it is a new manifestation of a great idea, and a more explicit one than to detest them. And why does the Emperor detest the treaties of 1815? He detests them for the reason which makes them an object of hatred for the whole world. These treaties, a hundred times broken, no longer possess any moral authority. The manner in which they have been set aside is an instigation and a precedent for all who consider they have a pretext for tearing them still further. Without disclaiming the ambition of States these treaties are a cause of distrust among nations. It would be easy to prove that they cost a milliard a year to Europe in nothing but armaments necessary to restrain the antagonisms which they create and the hatreds they kindle. In the treaties of 1815, conceived in the spirit of another age, there is therefore a whole cloud of storms threatening the security of the present age, and so long as these treaties are not replaced by a new system of public order suitable to the wants of the age, international relations, the aspirations of nations, and present customs, no Government can be secure of not being disturbed by an ambitious neighbor—no private individual can be certain of not being ruined by a financial crisis. The treaties of 1815 are, therefore, a permanent danger for the security of States and private fortunes. Hence the Emperor detests them as a Sovereign, as a Frenchman, as a man of sense; and such is the signification with which the speech at Auxerre was delivered. The speech says: "I detest the Treaties of 1815," implying that all those who, with or without my aid, desire to substitute for them a system of public order which shall respond to the wishes of modern Europe may be certain of meeting a general want and my own ideas. What is there in this that is not the expression of a plain truth? What that does not recommend itself to the reason of every enlightened man? But, say certain politicians, there is in the Auxerre speech an invitation to war and an encouragement to the ambition of Count VON BISMARK. *We must be allowed to say that it requires a very penetrating vision to discover that.* What does M. VON BISMARK want? He is said to have his eye on the Elbe Duchies, and that seems probable; it is said, further, that he wants to acquire for his country the direction and influence of Germany. Such projects would proclaim the intention of again breaking the treaties of 1815 for the profit of Prussia, but they must be very clever who could discover therein the formal intention of modifying them for the profit of Europe. France cannot, therefore, compromise her responsibility by partial and narrow enlargements, foreign to her direct interests, and calculated to disturb the balance of general power. The object France has in view is neither the ambition of Prussia, nor the ambition of Austria, nor the ambition of Italy; it is her own safety and dignity. Her programme was known, and it has just been renewed; it is entirely comprised in the words, "Reform of the treaties of 1815." Every enterprise that will not march toward this end will find her reluctant, but ardent, vigilant and resolved. Thus the Auxerre speech does not compromise us to the various interests agitating Germany. It is like a last appeal to the signatories of the treaties in 1815, in favor of the peace and the security of Europe. It is for them to see whether it is expedient to leave to the always uncertain and formidable chances of war a general reform that France has desired, to come to agreement and peace, or rather has the Auxerre speech only served to maliciously attributed to it by the Opposition journals and by the Paris Bourse? It can under stand that it suits the Opposition journals to depict the majority as separated, however little it may be, from the general policy of the Government. This is not the case, and the Emperor knows well that he may reckon upon the loyal assistance and energetic devotion of the Corps Legislatif. No doubt, the majority might be better accustomed with the views of the Government, and therefore more closely associated with its policy. No doubt, also, there are in the Corps Legislatif a certain number of members whom a perhaps exaggerated and reflecting dilletanteism groups round Opposition orators clever in the art of speaking well. After having applauded M. JULES FAVRE or M. THIERS, these honorable Deputies resolutely vote against them, and they set quite rightly, since that is their opinion; but it is not surprising that for the little more political spirit, would better conduce to the good order and authority of the sittings. What these honorable Deputies have applauded are not the doctrines of M. THIERS, throwing sarcasm with a liberal hand upon the constant votes of the majority itself, but the wit and cleverness of the speaker. It is still, above all, the idea of peace, of that European peace necessary to all, which the policy of M. EUGENE DE LHUYS has just defined, and which the policy of the Emperor will preserve, if it be still capable of being preserved."

From the Gazette de France, May 9.

In fine, what remains to be done for the treaties of 1815 to cease to weigh upon Europe? That question is asked everywhere, and to its problem all should be given. As for ourselves, notwithstanding the warlike provocations of the *Avenir National*, the *Siècle* and the *Opinion Nationale*, we persist in believing that peace is ardently desired in France, and that such a feeling is in nowise in contradiction with the legitimate pride which all Frenchmen feel in the consciousness of their strength. The army of France is the first in the world, and the most respected by what means could we serve in that respect? Whatever M. GUYOMARD and M. L'Anno may think, no one would be attracted by the prospect of remodeling